PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,542—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd July	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7093		
12th "	PENINSULAR	6391	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	6894	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6061		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	6,915	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,915	Boyer	24th July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY 24th July, from the Victorial Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Aden.

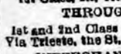
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 20th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,046	21st July 1905.
* MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbervich	4,247	28th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	20th " "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

(1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600)

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	28th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 530
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 5124	20th	July.
SCINDIA	Shato Abrey	9106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3693	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... " 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... " 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... " 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	36 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	80 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	80 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	81 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	81 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	82 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	83 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	83 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	84 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	84 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	85 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	86 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	86 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	87 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	88 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	88 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	89 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	90 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	91 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	92 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 9	67 6	51 3	93 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	94 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	95 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	96 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	98 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	99 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	100 18	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs. As.
WATER PROOFS..... Ready made or to Measure	22 8 to 35 0
Silk Umbrellas .....Rs. 8-8	10 8

LOUNGE SUITS.

Flannel—Well Shrunk	30 0
Angola	35 0
Best Cashmere..... Tropical	45 0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th day of July, 1905, at 3-10 p.m., when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed :—

That the Debenture Holders of the Company do consent to Article 130 of the Articles of Association being amended by deletion of the whole proviso thereto commencing with the word "Provided" and ending with the word "Company" and that they do consent to Clause 19 of the Agreement between the Britannia Mills, Limited, and the Phoenix Mills, Limited, dated the 31st day of January, 1903 so far as it requires the Phoenix Mills Company not to declare a dividend higher than 6 per cent. out of the profits of the Company so long as the debenture loan is unpaid or unprovided for from the profits of the Company to be treated as of no force and effect and to the said clause being read as if the words commencing with the word "as" in line 3 thereof and ending with the word that in line 5 thereof had been deleted.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOOKCHUND AND SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (Free from Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 p. m. to those shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July, 1905, on production of their share certificates.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905, to 5th August, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING SUB-JUDGE'S COURT at Chalisgaon, Khandesh District and will be received at Dhulia by the undersigned up to NOON on 24th July, 1905.

2. Tender forms can be had from undersigned's Office, (Dhulia) on payment of Rs 2 and contract papers seen.

3. Probable value of the work Rs. 30,000.

HUGH WRAY,
Executive Engineer,
Khandesh District.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand direct from Manufacturers the following Brands of TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES :—

	Rs.	As.
Ardath Tobaccos, Mild, Medium and Full per ¼lb tin	1	6

STATE EXPRESS,

No. 999 Virginia Tobacco gold tipped per tin of 50	2	4
No. 555 Virginia Tobacco plain per tin of 50 ...	1	8
Astorias large per tin of 50...	2	4
No. 28 Turkish Tobaccos per tin of 50	2	4
No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

PLEASE ASK FOR THEM AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS AND TOBACCONISTS,
21, HAMMUM STREET,
FO T, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, Books, Silver and Gold Ornaments, 1 Gold Watch, Piece Goods, Embroidered Caps, &c., &c.,

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 24th July, 1905, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the contents of Book packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed times, consisting of Books patent Medicine, defaced stamps, samples of sorts, &c., &c.

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Also by order of the concerned three bamboo whalnotes brass plates leather belt, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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Manager
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital.....	Rs.	3,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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Increase in Reserve Funds over.....	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio.....	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4

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BOOKS.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE COMPLETE GOLFER,

By Harry Vardon, Champion With 66, Illustrations Rs. 6-8

ZANZIBAR IN CONTEMPORARY TIMES

A short History of the Southern East in the 19th Century. By R. N. Lyne, Illustrated Rs. 6-9

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MARITIME PREPONDERANCE

Their Relations and Interdependence, By Col. C. C. Callwell, Rs. 13-2.

RIFLE and ROMANCE in the INDIAN JUNGLE

A Record of 13 years, By Capt. A. I. R, Glasfurd Rs. 10-0

IDLE IDEAS IN 1905

By Jerome K. Jerome Rs. 2-10.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

By Chas. F. Marsh with 512, Illustrations and diagrams, Rs 27-8.

REMINESCENCES OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS.

Baron Brampton 2 vols, Rs. 26-4

THE FALL of TSARDOM,

By Carl Joubert, Rs. 4-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SAVOY HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
March 23rd, 1905.

REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF BEYNON'S HAIR DOUCHE.

I have made a careful Chemical Examination of "Beynon's Hair Douche" and find it to be free from any deleterious substances, poisons or dyes. I have also examined the materials from which it is made, and find that they are of undoubted purity.

From the composition of this Hair Douche, I consider it to be very suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

(Signed) C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

Price Rs. 1-4 Per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY,
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,
Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.
153, BROADWAY, MADRAS,
Our Board of specialists :—
Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3 69 tons Captain F Alton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer M harmah, 1251 tons. Captain A D Storey, will sail to-day for Hodeida with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Novasa, 1915 tons, Captain C F Evans, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Moulmein 2nd July via Rangoon and Colombo with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi 17th July with a general cargo and Mrs Wood and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2180 tons, Captain R G Dagge, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 3rd July via Coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Langdale, 2515 tons, Captain J G Gray, sailed yesterday for Bull with a general cargo and the following passengers :- Mrs F Taylor, Mrs S Butchar, and child, Mr and Mrs Pryer and 3 children, Mr Pegge, Lieut Lumsden and 6 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ..... R I M
R I M S Canning..... Comdr A J Marshall.... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator. Comdr H M Heming... Survey'g Steamer
R I M S Comet ... Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt Comdr A B Barker ..... Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
2 Pekin			Kobe	29-7	P & O Co
Bhundara	2215	Brocg			M M & Co
Bulimba	1615	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Obra	2496	Johnston			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2243	Lee			M M & Co
Kapurthala	720		Cuttush		M M & Co
Linga	943		Rickford		M M & Co
Lindula	2180		Dagge		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	3285	Green	Liverpool	22-7	F Mulr & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
C & R	Nubia	3841	T Hard			P & O Co
D & E	Persia	5779	Craglietto	Ko e	27-7	A L I N & Co
F	Granby Hall	2555	Jones	Antwerp	25-7	W & A G & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	R S ports	20-7	B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1149	Baiwin	Aden	25-7	H C Jusub
L	Raffir	1721	Roberts	N F ; Jeddah		W & A G & Co
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	Naderi	1168	Mytchrist	N F		B & P S N Co
O	Islami	1091	Hughes	R S ports	20-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Nevasa	1915	Evans	Strea	20-7	M M & Co

H. W. P. P.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi		22-7	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Hoseene	991	T H Royan	Jeddah	Hossinee	29-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Banca	3793		Ferguson	Japan	22-7	P & O Co
2 Olympia	3360	Osborne	Liverpool		29-7	W & A G & Co
4 Oriental	3925	Lowell	Aden		23-7	P & O Co
5 Itauna	3362	Kendall	Rangoon		19-7	M M & Co
6 Bengal	2751	Phillips	China		25-7	P & O Co
7 Lancaster	2815	Gray	Antwerp		20-7	M M & Co
8 Augustus	3071	Bockholt	Cadiz		23-7	W & A G & Co
9 Ascot	2786	Cax	Kobe		21-7	W & A G & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2916	Lode	Hamburg	21-7	Glade & Co
12	Arcadia	3571	Cuttle	London	22-2	P & O Co

100 ton Crane,

Ponani		Repairing	Shepherd & Co

P. D. Offside N.

Indravati	513	Ahmed	Repairing	Shephd & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Nevasa s	Evans	Moulmein July 2.
19	Lindula s	Dagge	Calcutta July 3
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi July 7

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nudden s	Dewing	Zanzibar &c
	Onda s	Alton	Calcutt &c
	Langdale s	Gray	Hull

The steamer Mohammadi Captain Storey, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hodeida.

[illegible] for Trieste and Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Company's steamer Rewa left Marseilles homewards on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Caledonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived in London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Dumbea left Aden for Bombay on the 19th instant at noon, and she is expected here on Monday next the 24th at noon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Ville de la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday at midnight the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—7 bales wool D Nagjee; 148 bales wool T Chimondas; 425 bales wool The Bombay Company

Olympia s—200 cwt turmeric and 1600 cwt oil cakes Baner and Krauses 1920 cwt myrabollams and 405 cwt mowrassed Wagjee Becher; 100 bales wool M Ratansi; 2000 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan; 19 bales wool G Gungadas; 200 bales wool G Goculdas; 15 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 750 cwt wheat sweepings H Canjee; 39 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—2 bales carpets Kinz, King and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arcadia s—1020 cwt gingellyseed D Nanjee and Co

Olympia s—225 cwt munjeet roots and 100 cwt zedory Nosserwanjee Bros and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR BASTON.

Arcadia s—7 cwt cotton with seed R S N Talati and Co

Olympia s—200 casks skins Maxklein

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—27 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 8 bales skins B Esmail; 2 packages drapery a d carpets G P Stavridas and Co; 337 cwt myrabollams V Madhowjee; 200 cwt wheat bran, hide skins and 1030 cwt wheat pollard W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales skins E D Sassoon and C; 10 cwt deer horns W and A Graham and Co; 20 cwt tamarind 52 cwt methyseed 54 cwt turmeric 25 cwt dry ginger 4 cwt cardamom 20 cwt wild mace 37 cwt wax 2 cwt hecracole 2 cwt patch leaves 32 cwt senna leaves and 52 cwt dry copra D Vallibhoy and Co

Olympia s—53 casks skins Maxklein

FOR HULL.

Langdale s—1380 cwt cottonseed K B Sajan 630 cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—2 bundles carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 48 cwt old rubber and 60 cwt canvas pieces M Somjee; 2 bales sawee cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 1020 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,
Bombay, July 20, 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Chowpatty Sands to-morrow Friday the 21st instant from 7 a m.

2 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 22nd instant from 4 p m.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop—Messrs P J Benis and L W A Herbert.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, July 20, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

6 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" (Cyclist Co—No 5054 Cyclist J B Cullen.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain.
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 1st July 1905 by Council Bills.....	£3,32,730
	By Gold....	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£12,567,270

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 18.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£90 5/16	=	— 1/8
3 do. Reutes	89 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 1/4	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	27	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	59 1/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	22-13 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20/45 1/2	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4/86 3/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2½ /per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	7/8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 1/8 per cent	=	— 1/8
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 12 10 12 J J sellers steady			
RAPESEED—			
Brown 35 J A sellers dull			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 11 14 J A sellers, easier			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York, 8			

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day, number of bales offered 19,300. Prices par to 5 higher.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian firm. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6 07 plus 20. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 5,000. Futures closed easier.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/81 +10	5/84 +10	5/81 +10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan.
5/85 +10	5/85 +10	5/86 +10
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5/87 +11	5/87 +10	5/88 +12

Receipts at U S Ports	26,000	bales
Do last year	31,000	do
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	do
Do do Continent	6,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'00	+ 25
Futures, month of July	10'60	— 24a
Do do, Dec	10'81	— 24b

a Declined owing to post receipts running above expectations.

b Declined owing to disappointing attitude of spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/2	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10'05—2)	
Do. do. Dec	10'14—25	
Tone at close	steady	

East Indian cotton quotations in Liverpool are all raised 1-8d, with the exception of Bengals which are unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 18th July 1905 :—

BOMBAY, JULY 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do, 6 do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	do.	109 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	do.	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			138 1-4
Shanghai 20	do.	do.	194
Japan 30	do.	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady

Cash		98'13
1st Settlement 1st August		98'11

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	4	0
Forward September	7	8	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet little enquiry.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
Ready	7	8	0
Forward September	7	11	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	31	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady, more enquiry.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pissy 85 per cent	31	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	6,000	bales
Imports	5,000	"

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/5 +1	5/5 +1	5/5 +1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5/6 +1	5/6 +1	5/7 +1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5/8 +1	5/8 +1	5/9 +1

COTTON.—The tone of the market is steady, but there is little actual business passing. The enquiry is small and is confined to exporters, chiefly for Japan.

The "Sutta" bazaar is steady, as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good January.....Rs. 263
Broach M. G. Good March..... " 261

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		delivery. July.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	201	191 ... "
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	207	197 ... "
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	206	196 ... "
Oomrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	213	203 ... "
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	204	193 "
Julgaum (M.-G.)	206	200 "
Khundwa (M. G.)	207	199 "
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	215	207 .. "
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		
Akola do. (M.-G.)		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	211 ... "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227	219 ... "
Broach (M.-G.)	251	245 ... "
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	217	209 ... "
Do (H.-G.)	215	207 ... "

F.G.F.

Dharwar (S.-G.)	241	235 "
Westerns	215	209 "

Cotton	8,047 bales.
Wheat	13,381 cwts.
Linseed	5,439 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	273 do
Gingellyseed	574 do
Poppyseed	2,338 do
Groundnuts	657 do
Castorseed	1,325 do
Rice	2,638 do
Myrabollams	43 do
Cottonseed	10,620 do
Mowrassed	6,176 do
Gram	695 do
Joowar	2,053 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coins Rs. 3,00,000 from Freemantle
Silver Bullion Rs. 3,09,780 from Columbo ex Nubia,
Gold Coins Rs. 2,73,359 from Jeddah

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's Liverpool friends writing us on the 29th of June, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows :—During the week crop accounts have been somewhat conflicting at any rate, less universally unfavourable. Beneficial rains have fallen in a good many sections, but rains in parts of Texas, Arkansas and the Mississippi Valley have been altogether excessive. Wet weather as you are aware, encourages the spread of the boll weevil; dry hot weather is the weevil's very worst enemy. In this connection one of our New York correspondents writes to us on 10th inst: :—There is no doubt that the ample moisture during April and May, and the mat of grass that has covered the fields for weeks together has bred armies of insect pests especially in Texas. In some counties, especially the large cotton-producing counties of Central Texas the boll we evil will have to hurry up if it wants its share. The web worm and leaf worm are destroying the foliage and squares on many thousands of acres, and reliable parties who have been over the ground in buggies describe the situation as a calamity. Ellis county is not expected to make more than two-thirds of last year's crop. A Kaufman Texman says that one farm that planted 1,200 acres in cotton last year has been obliged to plough up as the leaf worm had literally taken everything." But in any case, we are delighted to notice some slight improvement in the condition of the crop, and our most reliable New York friends cable that they expect the Bureau condition due on 3rd July to be about 82 per cent., i. e. 4 to 5 per cent. better than last month. Even this condition, taking into consideration an acreage reduction of 11 to 12 per cent., indicates a crop of barely 11 millions with favourable weather conditions, from now on, and as we have said for some little time past although, we may be wrong—we shall require at least 12 millions for next season, unless we are to see prices range permanently well over 5d. Now as regards trade in France, the conditions are rather poor as spinners have obstinately refused to pay the prices asked, for some time back confidently expecting to buy at 4d. or below. Therefore, whereas they have been making contracts for yarns they have only been buying cotton for their hand to mouth requirements, and are, of course, in an unsatisfactory way. And from Belgium we hear that strikes are expected in some important mills. But this is more than offset by the truly magnificent state of trade in Lancashire. Manchester mills are absolutely brimful of contracts, and orders have to be daily refused from sheer incapacity to fulfil fresh contracts. As an instance of Lancashire's wonderful prosperity we may tell you that a large mill at Oldham, which for 14 years, had not paid a dividend to its shareholders, is now paying a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last quarter, besides putting away a very handsome amount to the reserve fund. And as regards American trade, a correspondent at Hillsboro Tex, writes on 12 h instant :—" Trade is good, even these small mills ound here have sold until 1905, one mill man, telling me he can sell goods today at a price at which 9 c. Cotton in Hillsboro will leave him a profit, while American mill is selling here to-day at 7 3 4C." As regards the position of the Northern American mills, we of course all know that in prosperity it almost equals that of our Lancashire mills—in fact American trade is simply booming. All the foregoing naturally creates a very strong position indeed but the fact that importers here who have sold immense lines of cotton to Manchester on call to fill the insatiable demand there cannot in very many instances find the qualities here on the spot to fill their contracts contributes as much as anything else to the strength of the market. A friend of ours a leading importer here told us that sometime ago he had sold 2000 bales of a certain quality for shipment and that having been quite unable to obtain same at a reasonable price, he had cabled out to his agents in the south to buy at best possible without giving any limit whatever. They have kept the order for over a month and have not been able to buy yet. To sum up, considering the poor prospects of the crop, and the splendid prospects of consumption, we really see no reason whatever to modify the views expressed by us ever since the 10th instant, when we turned frankly bull, when J. A. was only worth 4'70d while it) is to-day worth 5'23d. However let us not be over-sanguine. The advance has been very rapid, and although prices may very likely be pushed much higher, if the crop continues to do badly, caution is advisable. A pause is due, and it is too early yet to form a definite opinion as to what the price of cotton ought to be. Another fortnight will perhaps enable us to make up our minds, whether cotton ought to go up to 6d, or whether 5d, is about the right price.

LORD CURZON ON THE INDIAN TURF,

BY

AN IMAGINATIVE AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

IN the sporting columns of the "New York Herald" of the 11th June appears the following remarkable despatch from Calcutta :—

Calcutta, May 10.—After Lord Curzon assumed the Viceroyalty of India and began to manifest his policy in the directions that are now familiar, it was announced by some Indian newspapers that his Excellency contemplated appointing a commission to inquire into the decline of racing. This report was authoritatively contradicted, but it appears it was not altogether groundless and the announcement was only premature.

In the Viceroy's speech at a banquet at Government House, recently, when all the leading members of Calcutta society were present, Lord Curzon is reported to have said :—

"During my unofficial visit to this country, some few years back, I could not fail to realise all the disadvantages it laboured under, and I felt destiny beckoning to me to come to the country's rescue.

"Of the thirteen problems that formed the programme I set myself for consideration in the direction of the affairs of this great Empire, when I was entrusted by my Sovereign with its administration, I have reserved this particular, though not the least important, institution of the Indian Turf to the last, because I was advised it needed the most careful and deep consideration. I have felt that it was the only one institution that needed the most delicate handling."

VICEROY DEFENDS BOOKMAKERS.

This is an enlightened age. Corruption is rapidly being driven down by the powerful forces of capacity. Capacity commands success, and success dominates all obstructiveness.

"It has always seemed to me as an anachronism that the one profession of which many of these around me are shining ornaments in which only capacity can achieve success, is held to be of a degrading and demoralising character.

"Why should not the man who has by intellectual and physical development made the riding of winners an art, or the man who makes book on a race and gives proof of eminent financial genius, not be allowed to aspire to high civic and social distinction? I am proud to say I have shaken hands with a jockey and regarded it as a privilege and distinction—so myself. I have it no way through this circumstances felt impelled to impose misleading confidences on my dearest friends.

"I am advised that it has on occasions occurred that those who have aspired to achieve success by tortuous and crook d paths have had their names emblazoned in the pages of the 'Turf Gazette' but I am also informed these are but isolated defections, which are liable to occur in all walks of life. If we can legislate for the improvement of the turf there can never be any hesitancy in distinguishing between right and wrong. The distinctions as to the difference should be as clear as night and day, and there should be no dubious blending of twilights.

TO EMANCIPATE SPORT.

"I rejoice to think that it has been reserved for me during my term of office to emancipate our national sport from the thraldom that has lain like a nightmare on its advancement and prosperity and has persistently strangled its sins to honest recognition. I recognise that the noble pastime deserves more than its present half-hearted support from the State.

"It is no idle dream I indulge in when I hope to see during my term of office the Viceroy's Cup competed for by all the members of my Council, each owner in the fulness of his loyalty riding his own horse, and I have no doubt that under the weight for age clause my honorable colleagues will receive generous encouragement. Indeed if I may go further, what more stirring and appropriate spectacle could we offer our illustrious royal visitors this winter than such as would be afforded by my honorable colleagues, arrayed in all the panoply of bright hued silks and satins flashing by the royal box in a keen contest for the Prince of Wales Cup?" This was received with great laughter.

"I am sure that the announcement I am about to make will be received with due appreciation," the Viceroy continued. "My government has been for some time engaged in the consideration of the important question of improving the moral and financial conditions of the Indian turf. We have consulted all the local Governments and administrations and have been in communication with the Secretary of State who, I am pleased to be able to state has fully approved of our proposal to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the decline of racing and to suggest measures for restoring the turf to a satisfactory basis. Further, I may announce that it is His Majesty's pleasure that a new department shall be created to deal with the affairs of the turf and all kindered matters."

Upon this department will devolve the duty of considering and carrying out the suggestions of the Turf Commission. The title of the department and the name of the officer selected for this onerous charge will be announced later.

"Now, gentlemen I ask you all to drink to the success of the noble pastime, racing." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and the company broke up.

Much speculation is rife as to who is likely to be selected for this important post and who are to be members of the Commission.

A NEW VERSION,

The "Manchester Guardian" tells a good a story about an elder of a kirk :—In certain Presbyterian congregation in the North of Ireland there was an elder famous for his persistent grumbling. No church meeting in which he took part was ever known to be unanimous on any point, and in his home the same spirit kept all in constant turmoil. One Sunday morning when he was on his way to "meeting," he was overtaken by a neighbour who said, "Man Jamie, I had a grand dream about you an' me last night. I dreamt we were both in Heaven, an' going about to see the sights. An' when I met ye once I said 'Well, Jamie, everything will please ye here, surely. All's right at last!' An' ye never said one word, but just snapp d off yer crown and said, 'Do ye call that a fit?'"

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MONEY, Commanding the forces in Ceylon, has received instructions from the War Office to vacate the appointment on the 14th September next, when he will be placed on the retired list. His successor has not yet been named.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KESS—WORMULL—July 8, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by license, by the Ven'ble W. E. Scott, M. A., Robert George Kess, Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, to Cecilia Daisy Wormull L.O.S., only daughter of the late C. H. Darrell, Esqre. of Dublin, grand-daughter of the Rev. F. MacGuire of East Dulwich, and widow of the late C. A. Wormull Esqre, M.D. Dublin and London papers, please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—June 27, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr P W Davies, of a daughter.

MOORE—June 28, at Fyzabad, Lillian S Medge, the wife of L Moore, Telegraph Department, at a son.

ROBB—July 5, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain A K Robb, The Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—July 3, at Chikalda, the wife of G G Wright, C P (Berar) Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUERE—June 28, at Rohtak, Elsie Grace Bruere, aged 20.

BLEWITT—July 3, on Phulicdih Tea Estate, South Sylhet, Ivy Nina, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs T W Blewitt, aged one year and four months.

HILL July 4, at Helene Cottage, Murree, from pneumonia, Captain George Hill, Military Works Services, aged 50 years.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 1-27m, 1-56s. Low water, 7-4m., 8-2s.

Municipal Corporation, 3. p.m.

Association Football, Government Telegraph vs. Rovers.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5 15 p.m., to-day.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—It is stated that His Highness the Gaekwar has finally accorded his approval to an expenditure of Rs. 45 000 from the State treasury, for sending three students to America, Europe, and England, to receive education in the Teaching and Technical Departments.

FIRE AT A COTTON MILL.—Yesterday morning, at about 2 a. m., flames were noticed in the mixing-room of the Rahimani Mills at Elphinstone Road, The Chinchpogli, Byculla, Baboola Tank and Gowalia Tank fire-engines repaired to the scene and the fire was taken completely under control about an hour after its origin. Neither the cause of the fire nor the damage done to cotton have yet been known.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Banca" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 22nd instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s s "Umpioti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday the 24th July. A Supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7½ p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th idem.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s s. "Bengal" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Tuesday the 25th instant.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March		Seventh Regt Two Step	J J Dunn
Overture		La Dame Blanche	Boilden
Valse		Beautiful Danube	J Streuss
Selection		La Fille du Regiment	Donizetti
Mazurka		Bagatelle	J Riviere
Cantine		Poppy Land	F A Tolhurst
Valse		Suspinal	Ivanovich
March		Austria	Ja Nowotny

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. A. McMullen, Chief Inspector of Opium, charged a Parsee, named Burjorji Byramji, with having in his possession 555 grains of cocaine without a licence. Mr. Quadros, pleader, appeared for the defence. It was stated by the prosecution that on Monday last on certain information received, the accused's house in Goa Street was searched and the quantity of cocaine was found in his room. The accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship on evidence before him convicted him and fined him Rs. 150.

SUICIDE BY CARBOLIC ACID POISON.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Esoo, an ayah, in attendance to the lady-students of the Grant Medical College, who, as in the facts already reported was found unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that she had taken carbolic acid poison. Dr. George, House-Surgeon, at the J. J. Hospital said that death was due to the carbolic acid poison which he thought, the deceased could not have taken accidentally. Evidence of lady-students, who saw the deceased with the poison-bottle, and who warned her of it, was recorded, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

A LAW SUIT ABOUT A BOND.—Khan Bahadur M. H. Hakim, acting Third Judge at the Small Causes Court

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

COLLATING the different opinions expressed during the debate in the Swedish Chamber on the subject of the negociations with Norway, the Stockholm correspondent of the "Times" says that, while refusing to recognise the separation proclaimed by the Storthing, Sweden considers that a continuation of the Union against the wish of Norway is impossible and undesirable. Sweden, accordingly, will agree to a "judicial separation" and to the repeal of the Riksakt on condition that the future relations of the two countries thus politically separated, but still united by their geographical position and by vital common interests, shall be secured on a solid and permanent basis. The conditions of this arrangement must be such as to be acceptable to Norway. Therefore, there can be no idea of territorial concession or humiliating clauses, but the conditions must be presented as a final scheme, not subject to modification, and must be backed by a show of force. Several speakers in the Swedish Upper House advocated this course, and at a dinner at Gothenburg the Viceroy brushed the moral and financial few supporters. The programme of the Opposition, it appears, does not differ largely from that of the Government, with the exception of the clause referring to enforcement. In this respect the Prime Minister dissented categorically, arguing that as it has been generally agreed that no coercion should be used for the maintenance of the Union, it would be inconsistent to use coercion regarding a formality for settling its dissolution. He objected also to not leaving a certain latitude to the negociators to enable them to adapt themselves to the circumstances and wishes of Norway, emphasising the importance of cementing an amicable understanding between the two countries for the future. That an amicable understanding will be arrived at is probable, for nothing has been more remarkable in this most important crisis than the absence of inflammatory utterances and incidents

In the opinion of some observers this absence of warmth is due to the indifference of the people, and Mr. Solano, discussing the question of Scandinavia in the scales of the future, tells us that a section of the Scandinavian people are so concentrated upon the purely domestic issues of ther differences that they fail altogether to appreciate the wider national interest which it involves. This is unfortunate, for a united Scandinavia is strong and might work out a great destiny, whilst divided, neither country can achieve anything. The direction in which the hopes of a united country lie, is indicated by Mr. Solano, who refers to the "strange but eloquent admonition" in a warning from the past history of Sweden. It is contained in the posture of a mute mould of bronze. In a garden facing the Royal palace is set the statue of King Charles XII of Sweden. In his right hand he holds a naked sword, and with his left arm—tirelessly outstretched—he points eastward in the direction of the Russian Empire. Russia despoiled Sweden of Finland. United Scandinavia make take it back, but neither alone. Separated, Russia might easily overcome both nations and annex the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula. A Russian military road runs up to the frontier. Sven Hadin reminds his countrymen of this and tells then that the strife in Scandinavia weakens the wall that should hold back the Russians from the Atlantic. Russia will not rest until she has open ports and, now that Japan keeps her from the Pacific, England from the Persian Gulf and from Constantinople, she will develop an Atlantic policy. Some sudden crisis, such as the Russo-Norwegian conflict of interest in regard to whale fisheries and the reindeer grazing grounds would easily suffice as a pretext. "Then Russia would confront the giant of North Europe, a pigmy, stripped by her own insensate act of two-thirds of her present bulk and strength in unity of national existence with the State of Sweden. The immediate result would be the loss of Norwegian territory, the ultimate result the loss of Norwegian independence."

It is a suicidal position Norway has assumed. As the leaders of her people have been warned an alliance for Common Defence must be regarded as impracticable, for how could it be otherwise with a people incapable of respecting the alliance of Union? Mr. Solano is not so misanthropic as Sven Hedin. The Swedish Riksdag is seeking to devise some acceptable compromise placing the future relations of the two countries on a workable legal basis which will enable them to continue to live side by side without friction or danger of collision and to join eventually in the defence of their common interest. Sven Hedin is hopeful that in some form the principle of the Union will be preserved and, as the "Times" correspondent tells us, the Swedish Upper House is sanguine of this. Mr. Solano holds that true finality in the affair lies in the action of the Swedish King and Riksdag rather than in the initiative of the Norwegian Storthing. He has no hope that the principle of the union can be maintained. He considers a final rupture as inevitable. For, he writes, it is apparent to all unprejudiced observers that the Scandinavian crisis does not arise so much upon the concrete question to which it is apparently confined, as upon a matter of broad principle, in other words that the question of the Consuls was merely a form chosen by the Norwegian people for the assertion of the principle of their independence—through their separate sovereignty. It is a principle not a solitary right which the Norwegians are determined to vindicate. And thus is the situation summed up: "If the Norwegians unanimously and absolutely insist upon asserting the principle of their independence, they will not be content with the exercise of their sovereign rights upon this single occasion. And once they have exercised their right to regard their common interests with Sweden, from the point of view of a separate national entity rather than as an intergal part of a single nation, then from that moment the soul of unity dies out of the Constitution of the Scandinavian people." While Sweden regards the issues from the point of view of preserving the principle of the Union, Norway consistently and entirely subordinates that principle to the direct issues of the controversy and has declared the Union dissolved to attain her immediate ends. To save Scandinavia from the dire results, likely to accrue from the action of one of her States, arbitration is suggested by the friends of both, and the King of England has been mentioned for that office, on account of his relationship to the future Queen of Sweden—who would have been joint-Queen of Sweden and Norway—and of his reputation as an advocate of peace. The issue of the present dispute involves the future security of Scandinavia and the existence of her subjects as an independent people.

AUSTRALIA THE CORNUCOPIA.

ALTHOUGH it is scarcely more than a century since the British first took Australia seriously as a colony, the personal wealth of the county has far exceeded that of many places more densely populated. There is no more reliable test of the prosperity of a country than the amount of its private wealth and the manner in which it is distributed. It is impossible to trace the actual figures of the growth of private wealth in Australia until a very recent date, but some idea may be gained when it is said that, in 1903, the amount had reached about £981,979,000, which gives an average of £249 per head. This amount is known to be lower than the figures of a few years ago, but even this is considered greatly underestimated, and it is highly probable that the actual private wealth of Australia is a quarter as much again as the figures which we have quoted from an Australian statistician. The chief items are composed of land, houses, livestock, household goods, machinery, shipping and of course, bullion. A few weeks ago we referred to the enormous help given by the State to farmers in Australia, and these figures are useful as showing, in some part, how successful that aid has been. A comparison of the distribution of property among the different States is interesting. New South Wales is the richest with £368,778,000; Victoria comes next with £310,074,000, Queensland has £119,454,000, South Australia, £86,300,000, Western Australia, £49,065,000 and Tasmania, £48,288,000. These figures, however, are unreliable as showing the average wealth per head, as much of the property is owned in England and in other States than that in which it is situated. In New South Wales it is estimated that 20 per cent is owned by absentee landlords of which more than half is owned in England. The New South Wales Government Statistician has enquired into this subject of the distribution of wealth, and in a report on the subject says:—"In a country where so much is said about the poor growing poorer and the rich richer, it is pleasing to find that in the whole population one in six is the possessor of property, and that the rate of distribution has been increasing with fair regularity in every province of the group." It very much depends, however, on the individual's idea of a fair rate of distribution how this is accepted. The rate of 16¼ per cent as property owners is undoubtedly good, but at the same time it is well-known that Australia is by no means an easy field for the poor man to work in. But there is still an enormous amount of room for enterprise, as is shown by the fact that there is still in the Commonwealth £373,679,000 worth of unimproved land which is privately owned, and this can be reckoned as worth double that amount when the improvements have been carried out. If intending colonists in the Australasian continent consider that in addition to this there is still the vast territory which has not yet been touched, he need have no fear that he will find the country "played out."

QUEEN'S ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

IT would be seen from there port of the proceedings of the Improvement Trust on Tuesday, that a resolution was carried informing Government that in the event of a bridge being constructed over the Railway to the south of Marine Lines Station, the Trustees would be prepared to make a scheme under Section 30 of the Act for the street upon which the proposed straight eastern approach to the bridge can be emplaced. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna informed the Trustees that the Committee of the Municipal Corporation had decided to recommend the construction of the Sea-Face road, provided the Government made over to the Corporation the whole Kennedy Sea-Face, free of charge for maintenance as an open space. Mr. Hughes objected to the proposal to make the Trustees's road, on the ground that this was not a street scheme and he did not consider the Trustees should undertake works of this class which were not remunerative. This is the principle which guided Mr. Hughes when he was Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and there is much to be said for it. But the Trust should never have been placed in the helpless position it was when founded. It should have been provided with funds to carry out works for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the city, irrespective of their likelihood to prove financially profitable. However, the majority of the Board decided against the ex-Chairman. With regard to the recommendation of the Committee of the Corporation, we may direct attention to the proviso that the whole of the Kennedy Sea-Face be made over to the Corporation for maintenance as an open space. If by "open space" the Corporation means a permanent segregation encampment, we protest. If they agree to maintain it for purpose of public recreation and ultimate extension and improvement, on the lines we have advocated, then we hope Government will agree. But the danger is that those semi-permanent huts will soon become permanent and that some ingenious individual will contrive to erect a bungalow on the site of a hut and open the way to the building of an irremovable colony on the desired open space. Bungalows and hamlets spring up like mushrooms in India.

IF THE WAR CONTINUES.

THE "Slovo" of the 13th June tells of a Japanese diplomat who, interviewed by a representative of the "Lokal Anzeiger", stated that if the war went on, Japan would be able to conquer all Siberia. "No one will deny," he declared, "that the Japanese can utilise the Siberian railway quite as easily as the Russians. Moreover, if the Russian fleet was able to reach Japanese waters, nothing can prevent Admiral Togo from sending his fleet to the Baltic. It would be an easier task for him, seeing that the obstacles in the way of the Russian squadrons on their route would not exist for the Japanese, who once at their destination would not have to face the threatening force of an enemy's fleet".

LIEUT.-COL. BOYD having applied for leave from next month, Lieut.-Col. Clite has been appointed to act for him at St. George's hospital.

MR. SLY, Officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, has left Simla on his Monsoon tour, proceeding first to Nagpur.

THE annual review of Indian trade, which will shortly be issued by the Indian Statistical Department shows that the past year was one of remarkable increase in almost every direction.

THE regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea imposed in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Bahrein in the Persian Gulf have been withdrawn.

THE marriage arranged between Major C. O. O. Tanner, Indian Army, and Miss Marguerite Wood, eldest daughter of the Headmaster of Harrow, will take place on the 27th instant, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Harrow.

THE result of the crushings of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for the month of June, is as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,050 tons, gold obtained 1,164 ounces, compared with 1,079 ozs. in May, and 1,050 ozs. in April.

THE "Pioneer" has the following:—There is some one in Calcutta with a lively wit who has succeeded probably beyond his own expectation in hoaxing the Yankee press. In the "New York Herald" of the 11th June appears an article with the eye-catching title of "Viceroy Curzon Champions Racing" in very large capitals, and then "Will Appoint" Commission to investigate Decline of Sport in India in letters rather smaller. The substance of this surprising communication turns out to be an account of an unreported (and one may safely add undelivered) speech at a dinner at Gothenburg the Viceroy brushed the moral and financial condition of the Indian Turf, and disclosed his plans for elevating it. Besides the commission of inquiry, his Excellency is represented as informing his guests that it was his Majesty's pleasure that a new Department should be created to deal with the affairs of the Turf and all kindred matters. As a result of these reforms he hoped to see before his term of office closed all the Members of his Council competing in the Viceroy's Cup race, each riding his own horse. It seems strange that this last flight of fancy should not have awakened the suspicions of the "New York Herald"; but it evidently did not, for the supposed speech appears in the most matter-of-fact way among the sporting intelligence of the day. The parody, is not of the highest order; but any sort of a joke is welcome in July, and to see an American paper victimised by an Anglo-Indian is a refreshing novelty.

AN incident now being much discussed in Berlin, illustrates the queer results that may flow from Imperial patronage of the arts. The Schauspielhaus has, during many months now, been under reconstruction and transformation, the works costing £95,000 of which £30,000 came from the Kaiser's privy purse and £65,000 from the Treasury. His Majesty has taken great interest in the undertaking, and at his instance the interior has been constructed and fitted in the style of Louis XVI. Unfortunately, the Emperor expressed a wish to reopen the theatre before his Mediterranean cruise, and a too courtier-like compliance led to the structural work being so hurried that the woodwork is everywhere showing defects, and the interior will have to be redecorated—at whose expense is a question much asked.

THE quality of the thin-skinned delicious Jamaica orange is at last being appreciated at its true worth by the public. Although by no means a pretty fruit, it is the highest-priced orange of its class on sale, and the retail fruiterers are in some instances putting up the distinguishing in punnets and selling them at 1s. 6d. a punnet of six fruits. The great orange shortage has had much to do with the high prices that are ruling. The supplies for one week were 5,000,000 oranges less than those of the corresponding period last year. At the present time about seven different sorts of oranges are obtainable. In the markets the highest grade of Jamaica oranges in cases of 150 fruits commanded a guinea a package. At this price the golden fruits yield large profits to planters.

THE Grand Duchess Anastasia, the mother of the German Crown Princess, is taking a holiday after her own heart. She is staying at the Hotel Continental at Paris in strictest incognito, and neither pays nor receives official calls. The wedding ceremonies at Berlin, she explains, have tired her, and those who saw her at the banquet after the wedding ceremony at the Old Palace, with the deep shadows under her eyes, preserving a somewhat oppressive silence which her Imperial host and son-in-law, who was seated by her side made no attempt at interrupting, will not find it difficult to believe that the reaction from such a strain must necessitate a period of unrestraint such as the Grand Duchess is now enjoying. She lives entirely as a private visitor to the hotel, dining at the restaurant, frequenting theatres and dressmaking establishments, and eschewing every form of ceremonial.

THERY and Caillois the French competitors in the Gordon Bennett motor contest made a triumphal entry into Paris, on the 27th of June, and repaired to the Richard-Brasier factories to receive the congratulations of all the employes. Then they went on to the offices of the "Auto" the donor of the prize of 100,000 francs, to the first in the race, and this second visit, says "L'Energie Française" was certainly not less agreeable than the other. There is nothing now to be done, goes on the writer, but to await the results of the finals. The competitors will be, besides the two Richard-Brasiers and the Dietrich, one Napier and two Wolseleys from England, thee German Mercedes, three Austrian and three Italian F. I. A. T., two Pope Toledos, and one Locomobile representing America; the equipment of the six Mercedes makes them formidable competitors, but France entertains strong hopes of the final issue of the struggle.

THE WOMEN OF RARATONGA.

RARATONGA is one of those islands, not uncommon in the South Seas, which are well known and yet not known at all. Few people in England, New Zealand, or America have ever heard of the place, yet it is one of the oldest mission stations in the whole Pacific, the seat of the Cook Islands government, and the centre of a fine fruit and copara trade. It is a peaceful and interesting island, says Beatrice Grimshaw in the Manchester Gardian." Small in size (only twenty miles round) it is yet a gem of scenic loveliness, with its forests, its fruit groves, and in the centre its fortress of craggy mountain. No wonder the Raratongans, when I stayed there recently, told me that the whole of the Pacific holds no island like it. They are perhaps the richest and best off generally of any Pacific islanders. They have been civilised for two generations or more, and have taken as much European varnish as their race is capable of retaining. This is not a very great deal. It comes out in a great concern about clothes rather than in increased industry. But after all, as to this, it is hard to see why two thousand people who enjoy the land that once belonged to fully six and who can live almost without working should strap the white man's burden on their own comely, easy-going shoulders and live laborious days just for the greater virtue of it.

The Raratongan woman, in especial, has an easy time of it. She is not quite so languorous nor so charming as the woman of Tahiti, but she is certainly pretty in her early youth, and her looks are not destroyed by overwork. She and her husband and family can, if they choose, live prosperously with just a little digging in the taro swamps, a little banana planting now and then, a trifle of kumara setting—just enough gardening to amuse, in fact. What can the housekeeper of a palmleaf hut do with twenty tons of cocoanuts, a hundred bunches of bananas, and the produce of fifty or sixty great orange trees? The answer is obvious—sell it, and that is what the Raratongan does. It is sold, not without some work however, for the cocoanuts must be husked, split, cut up, and dried into copra, two thousand nuts to a ton; the bananas must be crated, the oranges picked from the trees one by one and crated as well, before the white trader will buy them. But the money that comes in is worth having. The copra alone will bring eight pounds a ton; thirty palms should give a ton at least, and many natives own hundreds.

Thus Te Rangi's or Moka's or Ngamata's husband has got a big sack of English two-shilling pieces, and she is not behindhand in urging him to spend it. First of all, both of them want bicycles badly. Yes, they live in a reed hut, go barefoot, and are clad as a rule only in a loose cotton smock and a "pareo" (or kilt) respectively. But bicycles are a passion with them and they want a good article, too. The American Rambler is a great favourite, and also the Rudge-Whitworth. Te Rangi probably bargains for one of these—drop-framed, pneumatic tyred, and fitted with a big, loud bell and rat-trap pedals. Possibly she does not know how to ride, but she can learn in half an hour or less. Then you may see her in a clean scarlet cotton Mother Hubbard, with a wreath of gardenias in her black wavy hair, a crimson hibiscus flower behind each ear, and a necklace of red and yellow berries falling to her waist, scorching madly along the Avarua road, her bare feet well planted on the spikes of the rat-trap pedals (which she seems to enjoy), her shapeless garment ballooning out as she goes.

After the bicycle Te Rangi probably demands a buggy. She and her husband have a rough native horse or two, which they ride all over the island. But there is style in a buggy, and the steamer will bring it up from Auckland in three weeks after you send the money down. Te Rengi must have a buggy, if only to confuse and confound Mrs. Ngamata over the way, with the new concrete house and its iron roof she is so fond of. And then, of course, the next thing is to build a concrete house herself. What a house wills heaven wills. Mr. Te Rangi will have her concrete house, with a big verandah and stone steps and hideous corrugated iron roof and glass windows in six months' time. But you are not to suppose that she will live in it, any more than Mr. Ngamata lives in hers, or than Queen Makea herself lives in her splendid stone Palace. No native really cares about living in a stuffy stone house; he continues to exist at ease in his comfortable, airy, reed-and-thatch hut alongside. A sewing machine would be the next purchase, only that Te Rangi is sure to have one, if not two, already. She is a great seamstress and wonderfully clever with slim brown fingers at picking up anything in the way of embroidery or fancy stitching. Her loose "Mother Hubbards" are made in very elaborate styles and constantly varied. She will have as many as thirty, or forty stored away in camphor-wood boxes, besides those in common wear. Every kind of thin material is represented—cotton, muslin, fancy nainsooks and cambrics, and even silks in no small number. Patterns for cutting out are at times a source of dispute and trouble among the Raratongan women. They are extremely anxious to get new patterns for yokes—the yoke being, of course, the principal feature of a "Mother Hubbard" gown,—and the loan of a good pattern is earnestly solicited, and often but reluctantly granted.

Queen Makea, of whom mention has been made, is a remarkable character, and about the most important of Pacific sovereigns, since she is the titular head of the whole Cook group. The Resident Commissioner has had much of the real power in his hands since the annexation of the Islands to New Zealand a year or two ago, but Makea still keeps a firm finger in the pie. Her almost statesman-like abilities, her personal majesty, and the habit of many years' absolute submission still uphold her authority amongst the natives, and her lightest word is sure to be obeyed. The dread "mana" is possessed by Queen Makea in especial strength. If she tells a native to go and die, I understand that the native promptly does it. If she wishes misfortune to anyone, misfortune comes. Whether "mana" be hypnotism, as is supposed, or not, there can at least be no doubt of its effectiveness.

A wedding in Raratonga is the gayest of festivals. The service in the mission church and the lengthy prayers and hymns that follow are only the preliminary to the real business of feasting, dancing, and presentgiving. Hundreds of pigs will be killed for a wedding in one of the best families, and two miles of cotton cloth is not an unheard-of total in the matter of gifts. Mats, fans, baskets, yams, kava, breadfruit, furniture ornaments, and hard cash are also given. Since there are no papers to advertise the presents, the givers have to do this for themselves. One by one they cast their gifts upon a pile outside the door, calling out, "Here's a pig from Kuru for Pita," "Here's twelve yards of lovely muslin from Litia for the wife of Pita, Taona, Here's eighteenpence from Errei Puno for Pita (casting the money into a big plate that stands beside the door). Meantime the bride and her family are standing by a second heap of miscellaneous goods provided by themselves. When you go to a Raratongan wedding you must take a present with you, but you will get one as well, probably quite as good as your own. The bride if she has any self-respect at all, will wear at least six dresses, not all together, but in succession. At a recent wedding of one of the Queen's nieces the bride wore fourteen silk dresses. Funeral presents are also given in Raratonga. They consist mostly of cotton cloths, mats, and food. Much of the cloth is usually buried in the grave, as are also such things as sewing machines, clothes, and bicycles belonging to the deceased. The remainder of the gifts are supposed to console the relatives and help them to keep up. Some return presents are made, but not nearly so many as at a wedding.

IT is intimated that the following distribution of the gratuity made in connection with the capture of two piratical dhows by H M S. "Lapwing" of the East Indies Squadron, in September, 1902, has been sanctioned by the Accountant-General of the Royal Navy, Commanding officer, £17 12s; fourth class, £7 15s. 7d; fifth class, £5 3s. 10d.; sixth class, £3 2s. 3d.; seventh class, £2 11s 10d.; eight class, £1 6s. 3d.; ninth class, £1 0s. 9d.; and tenth class, 10s. 4d.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

IS IT OFFENSIVE?

Full Text to be Cabled Home.

MR. BRODRICK'S STATEMENT AWAITED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Henry Fowler called attention to Lord Curzon's severe, if not offensive, criticism yesterday, in Council, of Mr. Brodrick's despatch and asked what Government propose to do in reference to the extraordinary speech.

Mr. Brodrick in reply said he had cabled for a text of the speech and hoped to be able to make some statement regarding the same early next week.

CHINA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia's Reply.

Replying to China's notification that she will refuse to recognise any arrangements made at the Peace Conference, concerning Chinese interests, unless consulted, Russia says the war is between Russia and Japan and peace will be negotiated by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries. Nevertheless Russia is in relations of friendship with China and recognises the latter is interested in certain questions which will be discussed.

JAPANESE NEAR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Troops Landed.

It is reported at Tokio that a Japanese army has actually landed north of Vladivostock.

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIPS.

Perfectly Serviceable.

The majority of the Russian men of war sunk at Port Arthur are far less damaged than was anticipated and will be perfectly serviceable.

THE ZEMSTVOS AT MOSCOW.

Governor Defied.

The Governor of Moscow has ordered the Conference of Commercial and Industrial Societies to break up on the ground that they are discussing politics. The Conference has ignored the order and resolved on approving the Zemstvoist programme for a Constitution.

CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

A Revolutionary Manifesto.

The crisis in Hungary has culminated in the Opposition issuing a Manifesto to the country urging them to refuse the taxes and military service.

THE UNIONIST MEETING.

Vote of Confidence in Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, JULY 18.

At the Unionist meeting held to-day, Mr. Balfour justified his action regarding Redistribution and earnestly exhorted the Party to continue loyally to support the Government.

The meeting unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

SEIZURE OF LAND IN CALCUTTA.

An Inquiry Demanded.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that it does not appear to be necessary to institute an enquiry at the present stage into the Government acquisition of land in Calcutta.

THE LOAN FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Resolution Confirmed.

The House of Commons has confirmed the Resolution authorising a loan of twenty millions sterling on account of railways in India and have read the Bill based thereon a first time.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The death is announced of the Grand Sharif of Mecca.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Yorkshire has beaten Hants by an innings and 167 runs.

The M. C. C. has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 252 runs.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the 'Education Again's" letter in your issue of 14th, the children in question two boys and one girl, who have been lost to Catholic faith, were parishioners of St. Andrew's, Bandora, and inhabitants of Chuim. Their father and mother died of plague. About the boys, the Rev. Father Alhoff S.J. then Superior, St. Stanislaus' Institute, was spoken to. They did not belong to his jurisdiction. Rev. Father P. N. Henriques, now Vara of Thana, was then Vicar of St. Andrew's and the orphans were of his fold. Their Mother Church could not, I fear, protect them, so they found their way where their unfortunate condition took them. Will the fate of the hapless children awaken remorse in the Catholic consciences!—Yours, &c,

A CATHOLIC.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

THE SANCTIONED SCHEME.

A NEW PROVINCE CREATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A long Resolution of the Government of India is published announcing and explaining the scheme which has been sanctioned for the partition of Bengal. The history of the measure is sketched and the objections urged against the earlier proposals are described. The Resolution goes on to say the criticism, which was invited, and which was freely and usefully bestowed upon these proposals, justified substantial alterations in the original plan and led in the end to the abandonment of that portion of the scheme which contemplated the transfer of certain territories from Madras to Bengal and of the greater part of Chota Nagpur from Bengal to the Central Provinces. The Government of India were convinced by the arguments placed before them by the local Governments concerned that in neither case would the transfer promote the end which they had in view. Reasons of administrative expediency, arising out of the peculiar linguistic and racial conditions, and the geographical conformation of Ganjam and the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam were opposed to the transfer of those areas from the Government of Madras. Commercial considerations were mainly responsible for the continued retention of the British districts of Chota Nagpur under the Government of Bengal.

THE NEW CHANGES.

Two changes only have been decided upon in the territories bordering upon Bengal and the Central Provinces. It was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor and accepted by the Chief Commissioner that the five Native States of Jashpur, Surguja, Udaipur, Korea and Changbhakhar, at present attached to the division of Chota Nagpur and forming a solid block of territory with a Hindu-speaking population on the west of the districts of Palamau and Ranchi, should be handed over from Bengal to the Central Provinces, and this proposal has been accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council owing to their physical remoteness. These States have not hitherto received as much attention as might be desired and it is hoped that their administration will be improved while the status of the Chiefs will be raised by their being placed under the Political Agent of Raipur who is already invested with a similar political charge in the Central Provinces. Both the local Governments similarly recommended and the Government of India have agreed that the Sambalpur district (with the exception of the Chandarpur-Padampur Estate and the Phuljhar Zamindari) and the five Uriya-speaking States of Patna, Kalahandi or Karond, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol should be transferred from the Central Provinces to the Orissa division of Bengal. Linguistic considerations are the main reason for this transfer which it is confidently believed will be beneficial to the interest of the people. It is in contemplation to protect the interests of the Chiefs affected by appointing a European Political officer to take charge of the entire group of Uriya-speaking States.

These proposals are, however, of minor importance compared with the principal changes to which the Secretary of States has given his sanction and which involve the creation of a new administration of the first class out of certain divisions of Bengal together with the territories at present administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The resolution continues: The effect of the proposal thus agreed upon and now about to be introduced will be as follows:—

THE NEW PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

A new province will be created with the status of a Lieut.-Governorship consisting of the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi divisions of Bengal the district of Malda, the State of Hill Tipperah and the present Chief Commissionership of Assam. Darjeeling will remain with Bengal in order to maintain associations which are highly valued in both areas. The province will be entitled Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its capital will be at Dacca with subsidiary head-quarters at Chittagong. It will comprise an area of 106,540 square miles and a population of 31 millions of whom 18 millions are Muhammadans and 12 millions Hindus. It will possess a Legislative Council and a Board of Revenue of two members and the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta is left undisturbed.

BENGAL AS IT WILL BE.

The existing province of Bengal diminished by the surrender of these large territories on the east and of the five Hindi States of Chota Nagpur but increased by the acquisition of Sambalpur and the five Uriya States before mentioned will consist of 141,589 square miles with a population of 54 millions, of whom 43 millions are Hindus and 9 millions Muhammadans. In short the territories now composing Bengal and Assam will be divided into two compact and self contained provinces by far the largest constituents of each of which will be homogeneous in character and which will possess clearly defined boundaries and be equipped with the complete resources of an advanced administration.

The Resolution concludes as follows:—The Governor-General in Council, in directing that the necessary measures shall now be taken to introduce the scheme, looks forward to the day as not far distant when not merely will the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam have amply vindicated its creation as an administrative reform of the first importance, but when it will have acquired a character and influence not inferior to those of any of the older Indian provinces and will have attracted to itself the spontaneous and devoted loyalty of its sons.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN C. G. HUTCHINSON.

The death is reported of Captain C. G. Hutchinson, of the Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner at Maymyo on 17th inst., from enteric fever.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST OFFICE FORGERIES.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The case in which the Port Commissioners charged a native clerk in their employ and two others, father and son, not connected with the office, with forgery, cheating and uttering and using forged documents, involving a sum of Rs. 20,000, was concluded today before Mr. Justice Stephens and a special jury. The charges were in respect of certain Refund bills which were prepared and engineered through office by the first accused and paid to and acknowledged in the name of fictitious firms by the second and third accused. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges. The Judge sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' and second and third accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Much has been written of the danger to health risked in the wearing of long trains to dresses, but it has been left for the stalwart burghers of Nordhausen, according to a writer in "T.P.'s Weekly," to express their disapprobation in the form of a by-law: By a recent edict they have forbidden the use of the Nordhausen streets to any person wearing any article of dress which sweeps the pavement, thereby disturbing the possibly disease laden dust, to the danger of passers-by. The civic fathers cannot be blamed for any precipitation in the launching of this thunderbolt, for they had previously appealed to the lieges to abandon the practice voluntarily. Unfortunately the lieges took no notice. Thus it comes about that any person offending in future will be mulcted in the sum of thirty marks. Long-skirted English visitors to this part of Prussia had best beware!

MILITIA SERVICE AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

A NEW CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

It has been decided that officers, who before receiving Commissions in the Regular Army, have served in the embodied Militia will be allowed to reckon, towards retirement on retired pay, or with gratuity, all such service irrespectively of whether they were transferred to the regular forces from the embodied Militia, with or without a break of continuity of such service. This concession will have retrospective effect as regards service with the embodied Militia etc., during the war in South Africa.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

TO BE "SERVICE PAID."

A circular letter to all local Governments and Administrations has been issued by the Government of India to the effect that, in supersession of all previous instructions on the subject, the Government of India have decided that in future all letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity in reply to communications of any kind received from private individuals or associations shall be despatched "service paid." Article 341 (i) of the Postal Guide will be amended in accordance with this decision.

THE MOTOR SMASH AT POONA.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

POONA, JULY 19.

The motor-car accident which I telegraphed yesterday befell to Mr. Sladen I. C. S, Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department, and Mr. W. Page, Manager of the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay. They left home in the afternoon to play golf on the Yerrowda links in a No. 2 Oldsmobile car belonging to Mr. Sladen and he was driving at the time.

Soon after crossing the Bund bridge they encountered three bullock carts coming down the road from the opposite direction, and in endeavouring to avoid a collision, Mr. Sladen, who was driving at fairly good speed, suddenly turned to the extreme edge of the road when the car struck against a kerb stone, dashed down the khud, a drop of about 12 feet, and heeled clean over. Both the occupants miraculously escaped being killed outright, for they were found beneath the wreckage.

A number of coolies, who witnessed the accident, ran to their assistance, and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in extracting them from under the smashed up car. Mr. Sladen was seriously injured, and is now confined to his bed with a broken rib and severe injuries to his back and right shoulder; while Mr. Page received some nasty cuts on the head and face. The chauffeur, who was riding behind, managed to jump off in time and thus save himself. This morning, both the gentlemen were progressing favourably.

SERIOUS FALL AT POLO.

POONA, JULY 19.

Lieutenant H. Greenfield, R. F. A., while playing polo at Kirkee, on Monday, met with a rather serious accident. His pony came down and threw him heavily, dislocating his collar bone and inflicting other severe injuries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Lieutenant Parke, of the Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenant Bryce, of the Middlesex Regiment, are posted to the Secunderbad division, and Lieutenant McCall, Border Regiment, to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

WESTREN COMMAND.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Lieutenant W W Shaw, West India Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 27th June.

98th Infantry.—Lieutenant N C Taylor, Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 1st Battalion, South Wales' Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer, Dated 3rd July.

102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers.—2nd-Lieutenant E Jotham, North Staffordshire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 23rd June.

114th Mahrattas.—2nd-Lieutenant H G Sutton, Manchester Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 30th June.

125th Napier's Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant I. R. Monteath, Middlesex Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 28th June.

The Major-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointment:—

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Captain W. Scott, Double Company Officer, 112th Infantry, is transferred in the some capacity, and appointed "pro tem." Double Company Commander.

The tenure of appointment of Captain F E L L Daniell, as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, is withdrawn from the list of Supernumerary Officers for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major R F H Anderson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Western Command, is detailed to proceed to Deolali for the purpose of delivering lectures at the Indian Staff College.

Major-General H E Penton is permitted to reside in India, on vacating the command of the Ahmednagar Brigade.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty: 2nd-Lieutenant E. C. O. Ross, West Riding Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Captain G. D. M. Moore, 128th Pioneers.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave: 2nd-Lieutenant E.C.O. Ross, West Riding Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, for two weeks, on medical certificate. Captain R P. Jackson, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, till 15th October 1905, on private affairs. The leave granted to Lieutenant W P M Sargent, 123rd Outram's Rifles, has been converted into leave on medical certificate. Sub-Conductor T. Clarke, Ordnance Department, for two months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer crossed the Russian Frontier for a period of study on the 31st May:—Lieutenant J H Bennett, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)'—Lieutenant E G C Bagshawe, to 19th August medical certificate, granted by the War Office, Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieutenant A A Meaden, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Lord Lamington left Poona for Bombay yesterday morning the usual salutes being fired.

Having recovered from the fever from which he had been suffering for some days at Ganesh Khind, His Excellency Lord Lamington came to Bombay last evening, for change of air for about a week. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain E. St. C. Gray, Aide-de-Camp. The other members of the staff, Mr. J. H. DaBoulay, Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, and Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. His Excellency and Captain Gray left Kirkee at 7-13 a.m. yesterday, and after visiting the Karli caves, took train again at Lonavla, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 5-45 p.m. yesterday. His Excellency shook hands with the officers present at the station, and proceeded to the Secretariat, where he will stay for about a week. Among those present at the station to meet His Excellency were Major-General Greenfield, Major Fraser, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, and Mr. G. Keatinge, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Yesterday evening's game in the Harwood League was between the Yorkshire Regiment and the Parel Gymkhana, and contrary to expectation was of a more even nature than the previous performances of the two teams—one the strongest and the other the weakest in the League—pointed to. The Parel team playing one short game by far the best exhibition they have given this season and, considering that their opponents are at the top of the League, they may be congratulated on the improved form they showed. To score a goal against the Yorkshires was in itself a sure sign of improvement in the Parel team, and they not only did this, but pressed their opponents hard on the several occasions. The opening half must have been a bit of a surprise for the Yorkshires, for instead of carrying everything before them as it was anticipated they would by their supporters, they found themselves fairly extended, specially in the second quarter. A few minutes after the start, the Yorkshires netted the ball, the Parel custodian making a poor attempt to save, and for some time play was confined to Parel territory until some very good combined play by the latter's back relieved the pressure and for a few minutes they gave the Yorkshires an anxious time. The latter about midway through the first half scored another goal, but from then until the whistle went for a cessation of hostilities, they were unable to again penetrate the Parel defence. Changing over, the Parel team were soon on the offensive and ten minutes after the resumption of play their efforts were rewarded with a goal. This reverse placed the Yorkshires on their mettle, and repeated attacks on the Parel goal culminated in two more goals being added to the Yorkshires' score. During the last ten minutes of play, the Yorkshires sent in shot after shot, but could add nothing further to the score, the game ending as follows:—

Yorkshire Regiment	4 Goals
Parel Gymkhana	1 Goal.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The second Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports came off yesterday, on the Marine Lines ground when there was again a good attendance in the Bombay Gymkhana enclosure of ladies and gentlemen and a large crowd of spectators on the eastern boundary.

The sports opened very successfully and it looked as if the spectators were in for a very pleasant afternoon enjoyment. But unfortunately in the midst of the third event, a dark cloud, which overhanged the ground, broke, and it rained continuously, thus putting a stop to the other events coming off.

The first item in the programme was tent-pegging which resulted in Mr. Phillips bracketing the first honours and Mr. Graham coming second.

In the jumping competition for ponies, Mr. Cross was the first and Mr. Briggs, a good second.

Next came the needle-and-thread race (ladies' nomination) for horses and ponies in which gentlemen rode a given course to where ladies were standing, carrying a piece of thread, calico and a button. Dismounting, they threaded a needle given to them by their nominatrix, who then sewed the button on the calico. Mounting their horses again they returned over the same course. Buttons were properly sewn on and were handed over to judges after arrival at the winning post. Gentlemen dismounted about twenty yards before reaching ladies, where syces were kept standing to take charge of the horses. This race was run in two heats, one for horses and the other for ponies. Messrs Arbuthnot and Bruce were the first in the first heat, and Messrs. Moore and Saville were the second in the second heat. It was decided to divide the points between them.

The ground being too wet for the scurries and the weather remaining threatening, the sports were abandoned, much to the disappointment of those present.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Branson, Mr C
Browne, Miss N
Colesworth, Major and Mrs J F
Chettle, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dowling, Mr D
Graham, Mr H J
Isaacson, Mrs
Long, Mr J C
McNeill, Mr H E
Moles worth, Major A L
Morris, Capt R E
Masters, Mr W M
Nightingale, Mr and Mrs
Scott Howard, Miss M
Taylor, Mr J W
Woolford, Mr C H
Woolford, Mr and child
Williams, Mr C W
Wilson, Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Augustin, Dr H J
Branson, Capt V H
Barry, Major J F
Brown, Mrs C and Miss
Cole, Major and Mrs E H
Campbell, Mr R C
Davie, Mr and Mrs J B
Flynn, Rev and Mrs F L
Ferguson, Mr J W
Farley, Mr F W
Lorde, Mr A E
Majoribanks, Mr R E
Nicolas, Lt R
Nairn, Mr G
Oliver Mr G W
Price, Capt T R
Porteus, Mr E R
Pedley, Mrs
Payne, Mr R A H
Sullivan, Mr W
Schmidt, Mr S
Strong, Mr H G
Tattersll, Mr and Mrs
Taylor, Mr and Mrs J
Taylor, Mr C W H

FROM BRINDISI.

Babington, Mr C de V
Mangekis, Mr M D
Murray, Lt Col W H E
Odders, Mr C E
Pearson, Maj Gen A A

THE FUTURE OF THE MOTOR-BUS.

MR. HENRY CHARLES MOORE, in the July number of "Good Words" writes on the subject of London street traffic, and gives some facts about the immediate future of horseless conveyances for the public.

The motor-omnibuses (he writes), which are now running are but a vanguard of a host which will be on the streets before the year is ended. The two premier companies have each fifty motor-omnibuses on order and the Atlas and Waterloo Association has forty. The Victoria Station Association twenty-five, the Camden Town Associa tion twenty and other companies including some about to make their first entry into the field have about 100, so that if the builders execute their orders punctually they will be at least 250 on the roads before Christmas.

That the general substitution of motor-omnibuses for horse-drawn omnibuses will be profitable to the various companies is, Mr. Moore thinks, beyond doubt.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahim oola Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Massani, Acting Secretary.

SEWERAGE OF THE AGRIPADA DISTRICT.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 15th inst., in which he stated that for the supply of the two pairs of 150 gallon Ejectors and two tubbings required for the sewerage of the Agripada District, tenders were invited from Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster and in response they have submitted a tender quoting £1,795 for delivery ex ship Bombay. The tender works out to £393 for two 150-gallon Ejectors and one tubbing. Taking a fair estimate for a tubbing to be £400, the cost of two 150-gallon Ejectors comes to £493. This compares favourably with the cost of £1,002 paid for two 250 gallon Ejectors for Mazagaon. The tender is, therefore, a satisfactory one, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance and to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with. I think that the installation should be inspected by an Engineer on behalf of the Municipality before it leaves England and as the erection in Bombay will be done departmentally by Mr. Hewett, who is now in England, I propose to ask him to supervise the installation at the Works of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster at Ruabon. Mr. Hewett is very conversant with our requirements and with the specification on which the tender is based. As he will however have to pay several visits to the Works I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to his being paid a sum of £50 to meet his expenses. On former occasions Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons and Santo Crimp were paid 100 guineas and Mr. Rebsch 150 guineas for similar work. The cost of the Ejectors, &c. will be met from the provision of Rs. 32 000 made in the estimate for Ejectors and tubbings and the amount payable to Mr. Hewett from the contingent provision for the scheme of drainage of the District for which the Improvement Trust have deposited a sum of Rs. 1,15 104.

The Committee gave the sanction asked for.

LEAVE ON FULL PAY TO MR. FAIRLIE BRUCE.

The Commissioner, in a letter of the 17th inst, wrote to the Committee—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1520, dated the 6th July, 1905 I have the honour to request that Mr. Fairlie Bruce, Deputy Water Engineer of the Municipality may be allowed the benefit of the rule therein approved by the Corporation. Mr. Bruce was allowed to proceed to England on February the 18th last in anticipation of some such arrangement and his retirement is dependent on its being brought into effect. I have, therefore, the honour to request that the Standing Committee may be pleased to recommend for the sanction of the Corporation the grant by the Commissioner to Mr. Fairlie Bruce of 9 months' leave on full pay with effect from February 18th last together with the cost of first class passage to England, it being understood that Mr Bruce will retire from Municipal service at the expiry of the 9 months' leave."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the Commissioner's proposal.

BURST IN THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information the following letter to his address, dated 12th instant, from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works:—

"I have the honour to inform you that shortly after midnight on Friday last, intimation was received by the Chief Inspector that the pressure in the 32 inch Vehar Main has fallen to zero. Enquiries were at once made and it was found that a burst had occurred on this main midway between Currey Road and Parel Stations and within the limits of the G. I. P. Railway. Water was promptly shut off at the Vehar Lake and the usual arrangements made for isolating the section upon which the burst had occurred and getting men, materials and tackle upon the spot to enable the work of repair to be commenced.

Pumping was started as soon as possible and the work of removing the fractured pipe commenced as soon as the top of the 32" main was exposed. The broken pipe was removed and replaced with a sound length of 32" pipe the joints yarned, run with lead and the work satisfactorily completed by 6 a.m. on Sunday morning. The sluices at the Lake were then opened and the water-supply to Bhandarwada Reservoir restored at 9-20 a. m. The men from the Maintenance Department worked hard and well under very trying conditions and the subordinate officials of the Water Department rendered prompt assistance whenever required. A piece of the pipe somewhat triangular in shape measuring from base to apex 2 feet 10 inches by 1 feet 6 inches at the base and about 2 1-4 square feet in area had given way on the underside of the main, the thickness of metal at the fracture being about 3-4". Apparently the burst was due to the weak state of the pipe through age and the corrosive action of the salt earth in which this main is laid. This burst did not affect the supply to any district. Water was given to all parts of the City from the service reservoirs at the usual hours and special arrangements were made by the Chief Inspector to supply those consumers directly affected by the burst."

Sir Bhalchandra remarked that Mr. Sherring had managed to give the public entire satisfaction in the supply of water. He had managed the burst with as little inconvenience to the people as possible, and although he had been only a short time in the office of Deputy Engineer, Water Works, he had been discharging his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. The public had hardly any cause for complaint about the water-supply since he was appointed to his present post.

The Committee resolved that the letter be recorded. After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS.

PRINCE OUKHTOMSKY who was at one time looked upon as a likely appointment as peice plenipotentiary at Washington, is the subject of a short article in "Le Memorial Diplomatique" where he is said to be an intimate friend of the Tsar, Nicholas II. in whose favor he has succeeded Prince Mechtchersky. He passes for an advanced Liberal. He has travelled in the Far East; at the Paris Exposition in 1900, his collection of statuettes and other effigies of Asiatic religions were much admired. It is said that he has a very marked sympathy with Buddhism. He is one of the founders of the Russo-Chinese Bank. Prince Mechtchersky writing in the "Grajdanine" recently and discussing the attitude of the great Powers vis-a-vis Russia since the war began, declared that the only country who had borne herself correctly, loyally, and even nobly, was Japan. Prince Oukhtomsky underlines this note particularly in a paper which he influences. He is the director of two of the principal organs of the St. Petersburg Press, the "Razvet" and the "Peterburgskya Viedomosti." This friend of the Tzar writes: Prince Oukhtomsky admits that peace is being made. But he protests against the mixing in of the Americans in a quarrel which is "purely Asiatic," and which does not concern them. Since a formula exists "America for the Americas," Russia has the right to insist on another, "Asia for the Russians and the Japanese." Long ago, continues the Prince, we should have swept out English parasites, as well as the French, who have no reason to remain in Indo-China, and also the perfidious Germans who by the seizure of Kiao-Chau, have brought about our present disasters.

We need not imagine that this is only a petulant outburst goes on the French paper. It is not the first time that we have been told of the right of Russia to seize on the colonies of the Germans and Latins who, inspite of her efforts, strive to assist Asia to progress. To-day, Prince Oukhtomsky consents to divide with Japan. It remains to be seen whether Japan will agree to share with Russia even if she entertains any idea of division that is to say, of the conquest of Asia. We are persuaded that there is no such idea, that Japan does not harbour any thought of the kind; that her politicians are too wise to desire anything but the equitable treatment to which their country has a right; that they would never be disposed to enter on the policy of adventure to which they are invited. Whatever happens we are obliged to state this fact, however paradoxical, that if in the future there should arise a peril in Indo-China, it will not be a Japanese Peril but a Russian one.

A LECTURE on Hyderabad was to be delivered in London, on the 6th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I., until recently Resident at the Court of H. H. the Nizam. The meeting was organised by the East India Association, and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I., was to take the chair.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Week of Fetes.

POLITICS ON THE BOULEVARDS.

THE BESS'S O' TH' BARN.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

President Loubet has been recently developing a remarkable capacity as an amateur clerk of the weather. He organised one of the largest garden parties ever given in the fine grounds of the Elysee Nationale, and the sun shone with effulgence throughout the whole duration of the fete. Not a drop of rain fell on the shiny hats and frock coats of the official personages present, nor on the summer millinery of the ladies. This was regarded as wonderful, and the President and Mme. Loubet have been congratulated on the brilliant success of their garden gathering, or, as some of the French say, their garden parti. Since then there have been held other parteis, equally favoured by the sun. On Tuesday the Count and Countess de Fels had their partei in the grounds of their residence in the Faubourg St. Honore, with concert music, and afterwards Boldi's orchestra played polkas and quadrilles for the young folk who danced. Nearly all the people of the two faubourgs were present at that function, from the Rochefoucaelds to the Clermont-Tonnerres. It was a Royalist garden party looking like a demonstration against the Republican fete at the Elysee, where the official France now in possession of power was predominant.

Another remarkable and Royalist fete was that organised by the Duchesse d'Uzes in the Tuileries Gardens on Wednesday. It was patronised by all the "noble faubourg" and was a sort of social apotheosis of the French lace trade and of French finery generally. Lace from all the great centres of dentellerie was displayed on the Terrasse des Feuillants, where the ancestors of some of the ladies acting as patroneuses of the exhibition were neatly guillotined long ago by the Terrorists. The stall-keepers included several English and American ladies. The exhibition was open morning and night. The soiree was splendid, and there were entertainers from the theatres, the two Operas, and the music-halls. There was also a Spanish ballet from the revue written by the Marquis Philippe de Massa for the Union Artistique club; and Lina Cavalieri, with a red, red rose in her hair, sang bits from Boito and Puccini.

The weather, it has been so capricious that everything is reckoned by it now, has also been favourable for other external amusements and attractions, such as the Jardin de Paris and Marigny, specially Marigny, At this Elysian place the best dresses are supposed to be seen, and foreign dressmakers go there nightly to make notes. Everything is so inviting outside just now, including that commonplace collection of stunted trees known as the Bois, that one has not much time or inclination to devote to the political situation or to new books. Hence it is rather wearing to have wade through Sir Charles Dilke's masterly review of the international situation in what is still the sprightliest of Parisian newspapers, or Colonel "Tashoda" Marchand's revival, in three or four dailies, of his eventful march across Africa to drink that whisky and soda which Lord Kitchener repudiated. Some of the Colonel's statements are also repudiated now by those who manifestly know more than he does about the origin of the Fashoda expedition.

As to the new books, they require still greater effort to read than the dailies. There are in some prominence. All the friends of the Comtesse de Noailles are, as usual, in raptures about her latest volume, Domination. The book is the study of the career of a literary gent, one Arnauld, whose head is swollen by success, and who falls in love with his sister-in-law. Through him the young and gifted authoress has a fling at the critics and reviewers, especially those who sneer at her books. A writer of far different temperament from the Comtesse de Noailles is M. Leon Bloy, a man who is, as a rule, read by critics and reviewers owing to his hard hitting all round. This does not advance him financially, for his books are not what the great omnivorous public wants. Bloy started by writing down nearly every one of his successful and extensively advertised adversaries, and especially those who insisted on lagging superfluously on the literary stage. In his new book, Quatre Ans de Captivite, he lashes small town people who want to be modern and millionaires who organise murderous motor-car races just because life is not lively enough for them, and they require a new sensation every morning with the eternal and commonplace coffee and rolls, which they cannot always digest with ease. M. Bloy, in his characteristic way, entitles the little town, which he scorns, as Cochons-sur-Marne. Still another countess has entered the literary arena, with a book of strong spiritualistic tendency. Echos d'un Autre Monde. This is signed by M. d'Orino, who is the Countess Pillet-Will. On the other hand Baroness de Zuylen de Nievelt, wife of the president of the French Automobile Club, has been doing a stage adaptation of E. A. Poe's Mask of the Red Death for the small Guignol Theatre. Few people allow themselves to be taken in nowadays by "tales of mystery and imagination," but the Baroness has done a good adaptation, and whether she likes it or not her dialogue has been compared to that of Maeterlinck.

Judged from ordinary standards, there is no longer any danger of a spark settling fire to the international powder-barrel. The two negotiators have reached the hair-splitting stage; it is now a question of terms. France says: "Before I go to the Conference my interests must be respected." Germany, a little shocked, but not enough lose her good manners, says: "That would be tantamounted to a treaty in advance, and what becomes of the Sultan's independence and integrity?" Naturally, such an argument cuts both ways. In the face of it, Germany cannot insist on the present of a coaling station or some territorial "pour de vin" as the price of being amiable, such as many persons here shrewdly suspect is at the bottom of all her negtiations.

Public confidence however is completely restored—in fact, people apologise to-day for ever having appeared to show that they were nervous. "There was never any real chance of war," they observe, with a superior smile; "It was merely the trick of a syndicate on the Bourse." It is unnecessary to underline a statement of this kind. Whether rightly or wrongly, the public mind was greatly disturbed a fortnight ago. Some having property in the Eastern provinces hurried thither to regulate their affairs, being convinced of the imminence of war, and even some Belgian residents in Paris left the capital for their estates with a similar object. It is worth nothing that in the recent crisis the impression of an invasion by way of Belgium, which would take the French fortifications in the flank, was very common. There is little doubt that at the call of danger the white flag of the Royalists and the red of the Socialists would merge in the tricolour to form the red, white, and blue, under whose ample folds would be gathered a nation in arms. Germany has profoundly misjudged the present temper of her western neighbours. Even if we were to suppose a military defeat in the opening months of the war, France could continue the campaign to the utter exhaustion of the enemy.

Away in the Monceau district which, by reason of its quiet distinction, might well be the quarter "par excellence" of the literary worker, is a little shop. It is a mysterious place where only the members of the "beau sexe" are admitted. A very curious detail was remarked by an attentive observer who happened to be in the purlieus of the place on a muddy day. All the fair clients wore blue stockings. That is a very significant fact. It shows at once the complexion of the ladies, if the remark be allowed. Each woman on leaving the premises bore in her hand a package which she held with great care as if it contained some precious

and fragile object. At last the mystery was revealed—the blue stockings and the parcels explained it all. The Park Monceau shop is a literary store which provides its customers with ideas. Should the literary aspirant want a hero—and how many do?—she is referred to the heroic department, and if she is in search of general notions they are all ready docketted for her. The shop is not my invention; it is that of the "Temps," which can be surprisingly frisky at time.

The "Bess's o' th' Barn" have played their way straight into the heart of France. Their visit is the "Entente Cordiale" set to music, the crochets and quavers of a good understanding. There have been a number of delightful incidents connected with this descent of Lancashire upon the friendly shores of the Seine. At the Tuileries the bands arrival was timed to a nicety. A review of the military societies was going on under the eye of the President of the Republic. The band played the "Marseillaise," and M. Loubet responded by asking for the British National Anthem. Whilst it was being given the soldier presented arms—a pretty and unrehearsed compliment to the land of the musicians. Enthusiasm reached fever-heat when the "Bess's" sounded out the Russian Hymn, which was heaping compliment upon compliment. The President expressed his great gratification at the performance of the band, and shook hands with the organizers of the visit, Mr. J. H. Iles and Mr. MacNiell. The evening scene in the same gardens, when the band gave a popular concert, was as remarkable as any in the history of Franco-English amity. The crowd seemed as if they would carry these musical Lancashire lads bodily away. Next day the band in its blue and gold, which has so impressed the Parisian, penetrated to the Eois and lunched in the Cafe Chinois. Amongst the representative assembly was Sir Henry Austin Lee, of the Embassy. In the coffee state of digestion, a representative of the Minister of Public Education uprose, and pinned upon the lapel of Mr. Alexander Owen, the leader of the band, the violet riband of the Officer of Public Instruction. It was an affecting moment when the typical French official embraced the newly decorated on both cheeks. The band cheered to the echo in true Lanchire style; sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" until the rafters trembled, and the waiters were moved to wonderment and admiration, and called loudly for a speech. The hero of the hour delivered himself of a short oration, in which, pointing to the "palms," he said they decorated Lancashire as well as himself. It was a great day for the County Palatine.

Nominally the Paris theatres are closed. Here and there, however, a few of the lesser houses keep open their doors. Holiday fare is quite special to itself. Suddenly the Vaudeville awoke from its summer sleep the other day, and presented a play with the title Les Rois Americans. It was the very drollest conception of American life. What the writer did not know of American life would fill the Bibliotheque Nationale. It is the more amusing as the play is intended for New York! Elsewhere, at the Grand Guignol, the summer play which one would expect to be light and airy is on the contrary a sort of theatrical bouille-boisse. There is plenty of garlic in the latest piece, La Masquerade Interrompue, founded on a story of Edgar Allan Poe. A ball is in progress and, suddenly among the guests surges the red figure of the plague. The host touches him upon the shoulder. He turns and reveals a face most hideous, marked with the dreadful disease. The plague in the ball-room is a fit accompaniment to murder in the night nursery—the denouement of one of the other plays on the bill.

AN APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of an application for the transfer of a case, made by Shrinivas Shivalkar, and Naro Bhaskar Shashrabudhe, who are at present under trial before Mr. Barlee, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Satara, on charges of bribery. The second accused is the Mamlatdar of Karad and it was stated that he had received bribes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 in two "Vahivati" cases, or possessory suits in order to pronounce favourable decisions. These sums were alleged to have been given through the first accused. Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the first accused; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the second. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, to oppose the applica tion.

It appeared that Mr. Arthur, the Collector, had made an inquiry into the complaints submitted to him against the accused under the Revenue Code, and on his report the prosecution of the accused was sanctioned by Government. Mr. Arthur, having already formed his opinions during the investigation, refrained from taking up the trial of the accused, and Mr. Barlee, who had an open mind, was entrusted with their trial. The applicants were desirous to have the trial transferred from Mr. Barlee's Court to the Sessions Court of the District, before a Judge and two assessors, on various legal grounds. The Crown resisted the application for several reasons, among which one was the apprehension of an attempt by the defence to tamper with the evidence for the prosecution. Other cases of a similar nature were pending for trial and this being a test case the order made by the Court in this would be held to apply to the other cases, when they became ripe for committal.

Mr. Justice Russell delivered the judgment of the Court. He said the Court had not the least doubt that Mr. Barlee was just as competent and impartial a Magistrate to deal with a case of the nature as any other Magistrate in India; but it was quite possible that some question or several questions of law of unusual difficulty were likely to arise in the case; and looking at such contingency from the point of view of the Appellate Court, an order of commitment to the Sessions Court would be more acceptable to the ends of justice. It was an extremely important case, both from the point of view of the Government, and from the accused, and as it was a test case, one of many others, it was desirable that it should be tried in the Sessions Court. An order to his effect was accordingly passed; it was directed that the other cases, when ripe, should also be committed to the Sessions similarly.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

The "Hindu" of July 17 makes the following amiable remarks:—If the high-handed and reactionary administration of Lord Curzon which, after inflicting on the people a series of wrongs has culminated in the forced sundering of the Bengali race against the most vehement and unanimous outcry of nearly 80 millions of its people has not brought to the minds of our countrymen the immediate necessity of making one supreme effort to put an end to the present irresponsible system of Government and have it brought under a system of control of the people themselves, then, indeed we would deserve all the injury and insult and loss that have been piled on our backs during the past decade and would rightly forfeit our claim on the support of our friends in England and on the sympathy of world. At no period in the history of British India have the imperfection and weakness of the constitution of the Government of India under the Act of the 1858 been more forcibly brought home to us than during the administration of India under the present Conservative "regime." As for Lord Curzon himself, what need we say? He has upset the whole spirit of British Indian administration, the spirit inspired into it by the wisdom and righteousness of some of the most illustrious statesmen of Great Britain. Ever since the Government of India came under the direction of British Parliament, the one uniform aim of the rulers of India has been to educate the people to admit a steadily increasing number of Indians into the highest ranks of the public service and to gradually train them in the art of government, so that the proudest day in the history of the British nation when under its fostering care a disunited and downtrodden race will have learnt to exercise for its own benefit the greatest of human rights, the right of self-government may cease to be a dream and become an accomplished fact. But Lord Curzon has later proclaimed openly the evils of British rule and its mission and ultimate aim, in India. His measures have had the effect of undoing the work of the great men names in British Indian history, of Macaulay, Bentinck, Halifax, Northcote, Canning and Ripon, and by introducing changes and reforms which will have the effect, not of fitting the Indian people for self-government, but of perpetuating their subordination to the infinitesmal minority of foreign residents among the native population of India. From his blow to the independence of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta through a series of reactionary legislation, down to his latest feat in the fulfilment of a miserious design the dismemberment of Bengal, we behold the possibility of an able and grafty statesman being able to upset the results of fifty years of progress and setting the hands of the clock a long way back on the dial.

A SCHEME FOR THE DAKORE TEMPLE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the appeal of sixteen "Sevaks," Lakhshmiram and others, of the temple of Dakore in the Khaira District, against Manohar Ganesh Tambekar, and thirty "Gors" seven other "Gors," and the Advocate-General, was called on. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. M. K. Mehta, appeared for the "Sevaks," or devoted servants. Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the respondent Tambekar; Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the first batch of "Gors," or Brahmin priests; Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the second batch; while the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that, in the year 1880 Tambekar brought a suit against the "Sevaks" for the taking of accounts and the carrying out of the administration of the property belonging to the Dakore temple; the temple property was worth about five lakhs of rupees, while the annual income of the temple amounted to about fifty thousand rupees. Mr. MacCorkell, the then District Judge of Ahmedabad, dismissed the suit on the preliminary point of there being a misjoinder of the parties to the suit. Tambekar appealed to the High Court, and the judgment of the Appellate Court was pronounced by the Hon. Mr. Justice West. The learned Judge ordered that the suit should be allowed to be proceeded with; a scheme should be framed by the Court for the management of the temple revenues; accounts should be taken from the year 1872 to the year 1887; and pending the formulation of the scheme, a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the temple affairs. Against this judgment, the "Sevaks" appealed to the Privy Council in which Lord MacNaughten delivered the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. His Lordship declared that the "Sevaks" were rather premature in having resorted so very early to the Council; and ordered the framing of the scheme, and the taking of the accounts as directed by the Bombay High Court, to be proceeded with. After this the proceedings were again resumed in the District Court at Ahmedabad before Mr. Batchelor, the Judge there. Accounts were submitted before the Judge by the special commissioner appointed for the purpose. These accounts were criticised by the parties to the suit, and as the result Mr. Batchelor held that the "Sevaks" were liable to pay into the temple assets a sum of rupees eleven hundred and odd. In arriving at this sum, the Judge had taken into consideration certain sums waived by the late Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, who was at that time Tambekar's guardian. After hearing arguments from both sides, the Judge also framed a scheme. Against this, the "Sevaks" preferred an appeal to the High Court. To this appeal Tambekar offered cross objections, the first of which was that Mr. Bhimbhai had erred in consenting to waive the items in favour of the "Sevaks"; he had no authority to do so; because on the day of such consent, Tambekar was already a major. But this fact was neither known to Mr. Bhimbhai nor to the Judge. In the High Court the Advocate General applied to be made a party to represent the charities, and he was admitted on the record as such.

In opening the case on behalf of the "Sevaks," Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta stated the history of the temple. The temple was founded in 1152 A. D., and the image of the deity was brought down surreptitiously from Dwarka by a Rajput, named Bodana to Dakore, and kept until 1775 in the temple of Danknath Mahadev, when an ancestor of Tambekar built the present temple, and the image was installed there. Soon after, the image was brought to Dakore; the Moghal Emperors of that period granted the village of Dakor for the performance of the services relating to the deity. Owing to a misunderstanding that had arisen between the worshippers of the deity and the Gulewar of Baroda, who subsequently succeeded to that part of the territories of the Moghal Emperors, as representative of the Peshwas, the Gulewar resumed the village. But when Tambekar built the temple he persuaded the Gulewar to re-grant the village of Dakore, and also induced him to grant another village named Kanjori. Since then the Tambekars continued to manage the two villages; the "Sevaks" who were worshippers of the deity, managed the revenues of the temple. Soon after disputes arose between the two which gave rise to a series of proceedings. The result was that the "Sevaks" got a scheme framed for the management of the two villages by Tambekar; while at Tambekar's instance, the present scheme was framed by Mr. Batchelor for the management of the temple revenues. The latter scheme was the one which was now under appeal, and counsel requested the Court that before finally adopting it, the Court should go into matters of accounts.

To this course, Mr. Ratanlal objected on behalf of the Advocate-General, Mr. Ratanlal urged that the scheme should be first passed and determined upon; the accounts might be gone into later. To the course suggested by the learned Counsel on the other side, there was a two-fold objection: the first was, that the scheme as framed, was self-contained, and it had nothing to do with the adjustment or passing of the accounts; the second objection was, that even if anything was found to have been due from the 'Sevaks,' they were in such an impoverished state, that it was next to impossible to get anything out of them.

The Chief Justice over-ruled this objection, and directed that the objections to the accounts taken by Tambekar should be heard.

Mr. R. W. Desai for Tambekar took the first point that Mr. Bhimbhai had no authority to waive the items he did on Tambekar's behalf, because Tambekar was already a major.

The arguments were then postponed till another hearing to enable counsel to adduce legal authorities to maintain this position.

MOHAMMEDAN COLLEGE DINNER.

Lord Reay President of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College Association, took the chair on June 27, at the annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil, where there was a good attendance of old boys of the College at Aligarh, in the United Provinces. The company included Sir Charles Lyall Sir Charles Stevens, Major-Gen. Dickson, Major-Gen. G. F. Graham Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Col. Loch, Professor J. W. Neill, M. Theodore Morison, and Mr. W. A. J. Archbold. The toast of "Prosperity to the College" was proposed by Dr. Pollen who stated that the number of students had increased from 500 in 1902 to 700 in 1904 and that they came to it from all parts of the Indian Empire and even from the Persian Gulf to the confinis of China. It was the only college in India, which resembled the public school of England. It was chiefly a Mohammedan college but it welcomed students of other creeds, and it was distinguished for the tone and character it imparted to its students. Syed Amir Ali eulogised the services of Mr. Theodore Morison, the retiring Principal, whose health, as well as that of the President-elect, Mr. W. A. J. Archbold, was proposed by Major Syed Hassan. Mr. Morison expressed his regret to sever 15 years' connection with the college, and Mr. Archbold also replied. Sir Charles Lyall proposed "Success to the Association," which, he said, was established to maintain in London the bond established at Aligarh, of unity and comradeship with the English people. Hafiz Hidayat Hosain responded.

SCHOLARS' GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Some of the answers given by Warwickshire boys in recent examinations—as told in the County Education Committee's Report—rival those cited now and again by Dr. Macnamara. One boy wrote that "Warwick is a large town and very busy; it is famous for its cathedral"; while it will increase the self-complacency of Warwickshire people as a whole to learn that "Warwick is the county in which the British Isles are situated." Coventry, it appears, "is a famous watering-place." In answer to a question about M.P.'s and their election, we hope this will suit the Colonial Secretary, as member for Warwick and Leamington: "His (the member's) duty is to go to Parliament and tell the people assembled there that such a thing is wanted in the town he was M.P. for." Mr. Chamberlain, it is interesting to learn, invented Free Trade, and is then fitting our country by passing the Free Trade Act. The County Council's Report, commenting on the answers given by the scholars, observes: It is worth consideration whether more schools might not occasionally have reading-lessons from the daily papers. Modesty forbids, or we might suggest one paper which would be specially suitable for this purpose writes the "Westminster."

PAUPERS' GAME OF BRIDGE.

Something has been said lately of motoring tramps and now one hears of bridge-playing paupers. It is the inmates of Birr, King's County, Workhouse who are keeping abreast of the times in this respect. Michael Lally, Jeremiah McCarthy, and a few other inmates of that institution were enjoying themselves with a quiet game when a discordant note was struck by McCarthy, who accused Lally of cheating. Lally retaliated by assaulting the other, for which the magistrates at the local Petty Sessions sentenced him to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday, on the ground of the latter team and resulted in an easy win for the Jolly Cricket Club. Mr. Bhoota bowled well and captured seven and five wickets at the expense of eleven and thirty-two runs, in both the innings respectively.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Goradia, b Jabire	17	b Ahmed Alli	7
Arzar, b Jamali	10	not out	3
A G Merchant, b Fidu Hosan	10	b Peer Mahomed	0
Reshamwala (Capt.), b Peer Mahomed	54	not out	21
Gangadas, b Peer Mahomed	21		
N Shroff, c and b Peer Mahomed	3		
M Desai, b Peer Mahomed	1	did not bat	
Bhoota, b Ahmed Alli	2		
B Desai, c Hafiz b Peer Mahomed	4		
Trimadi, b Peer Mahomed	0		
M Merchant, not out	0		
Extras	11	Extras	2
Total	133	Total	33

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Alishah, b Merchant	9	b M Desai	0
Ahmed Alli, b Desai B	0	b M Desai	1
Jabire, b Bhoota	23	b Shroff b Bhoota	1
Hafiz, l b w Bhoota	6	run out	6
Peer Mahomed b Bhoota	35	c Aroor b Bhoota	19
Jamali, st Merchant	1	b Desai M	17
Fida Husen, b Bhoota	1	b Bhoota	0
Hasanbhoy, b Bhoota	0	run out	2
Sanchawala, b Bhoota	2	b Bhoota	0
Halim, b Bhoota	0	b Bhoota	0
Abacol Kadir, not out	9	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	12
Total	99	Total	53

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs. MAHOMEDAN C. C.

This match was played on the Marine grounds on Sunday, and resulted in an easy win for the Young Hindus by 68 runs. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Shaik Papa, run out	22
Syed Mahomed, c A H Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	8
S Patel, st Amonkar, b W B Kirtikar	16
M Esmail, b W B Kirtikar	0
T Mullaji, b M H Kirtikar	8
M Gansari, b M H Kirtikar	3
Sheik Aliz, c Jadhav, b W B Kirtikar	1
Razak, b M H Kirtikar	12
M Nalwala, c Donvalkar, b W B Kirtikar	9
Syed A Aliz, b M H Kirtikar	0
Shaik Hoosein, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	81

YOUNG HINDUS.

R H Jhangiani, b T Mullaji	22
W B Kirtikar, b Aliz	19
R C Marathe, b S Papa	33
D S Donvalkar b S Papa	7
H N Patil, b S Papa	0
A H Kirtikar, b S Papa	2
S B Amonkar, c Esmail, b Patel	16
R B E Kirtikar, c Esmail, b Gansar	9
S M Jadhav, not out	8
A A Naik, b Syed Mahomed	7
M H Kirtikar, c and b S Papa	0
Extras	26
Total	149

NEW SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines Ground on Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for the Stores by 4 wickets and 106 runs. For the victors, P. Malone made 34, Romer 27, not out, while King, 27, and Murray, 21, batted well. For the losers Dandeker with 10 was the only one to enter get into double figures. The following are the scores:—

STORES C. C.

Gay, c and b Varadker	4
Fulwanker, c Sable b Nursi	6
King, b Nursi	27
C Malone, b Nursi	9
P Malone, c Rangnaker, b Varadker	34
Murray, st Hardiker, b Davulkher	21
Romer, not out	27
Nathraw, not out	2
Harrison	did not bat
Wazirudin	
Dhondeoram	
Extras	10
Total	140

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Blather, st Gay, b Romer	9
Rangnaker, l b w C Malone	1
Dandeker, b C Malone	10
Hardiker, b C Malone	0
Nursi, st Gay, b Romer	0
Kuwarker, b Romer	2
Laljee, b Romer	8
Sable, b Romer	0
Devulker, c Harrison, b Romer	2
Varadker, c P Malone, b C Malone	0
Pakhade, not out	1
Extra	1
Total	34

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 19.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Deccan College was played on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Ling, c Khan b Thanedar	12
Mr O'Leary, c Wadia, b Thanedar	12
Mr Plumer, c Nicholson b Toro	19
Mr Airy, c Joshi, b Nicholson	62
Mr Yates, b Nicholson	6
Mr Lyon b Thanedar	0
Capt Stiffe, c Joshi, b Toro	0
Corpl Evans, c Wadia, b Thanedar	1
Capt Hooper, l-b-w b Toro	17
Mr Ayar, c Thanedar, b Nicholson	7
Aga Cassim Sha, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	140

2nd Innings.

Mr Lyon, c Wadia, b Nicholson	16
Capt Stiffe, b Nicholson	1
Capt Evans, b Nicholson	1
Mr Yates, c Mehta, b Nicholson	0
Mr Ayar, c Wadia, b Nicholson	0
Aga Cassim, c Mehta, b Toro	5
Mr Ling, b Toro	0
Mr Plumer st Joshi, b Toro	0
Mr O'Leary not out	16
Mr Airy, b Toro	0
Capt Hooper, did not bat	0
Extras	5
Total	45

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Toro, c Stiff, b Ling	1
Bharucha, l-b-w b Ling	28
Thanedar, l-b-w b Ling	13
Wadia, c and b Yates	8
Joshi, c Lyon, b Ling	20
Nicholson st Stiffe, b Ling	5
Deshmukh, b Yates	5
Khot, c Airy, b Ling	6
Khan, c Plumer, b Ling	10
Gogte, c Plumer, b Yates	11
Mehta, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	115

2nd Innings.

Thanedar, b Ling	23
Bharucha not out	9
Wadia, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	31

WARING AND GILLOWS.

Waring and Gillows have on hand, amongst many other contracts, work on H. M. S. "Renown" for the Prince and Princess of Wales; on the yacht for the Khedive of Egypt; a new palace for the Maharajah of Kapurthala; the interior of the new train for the Grand Duke Constantine; the Hamburg-American liner "Amerika," and there is a considerable expansion of the general trade. The directors recommend the payment of the dividend on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Ordinary shares for the six months ended December 31, 1904; the carrying to reserve of £15,000, making the total amount £115,000, and the carrying forward of £13,585.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Few people are aware from what humble beginnings sprang the splendid band which has been delighting Paris. The "Bess's-o'-th'-Barn" is composed of twenty-four working men hailing from a little village a few miles from Bury, in Lancashire. In former days in this village there stood a barn-like structure licensed for the sale of intoxicants, and the fame of Bessie, the landlady, was sufficient to lead to her name being given to the small hamlet which subsequently clustered round "the barn." The Christian name of the worthy lady, as the spelling shows, got a little damaged in use, but the place still bears its curious cognomen of Bess's of the Barn as it would be called without the dialect elisions.

There is not a great deal known as to the origin of the famous band, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the men, who are like a band of brothers, conduct their business without formality, and no definite records have been kept of what actually took place over a hundred years ago, when the combination was first formed. It is known, however, that it was founded by three brothers, John, James, and Joseph Clegg, cotton manufacturers, who bought the first instruments, music and uniforms, and two at least of the brothers played in the band. Since then the men have formed themselves into a limited liability company, each holding a £5 share, and the proceeds of the contests and concerts are divided. From the time of its earliest days, when it was a reed band and won its first prize with "God Save the King" at a contest held in celebration of the coronation of George IV., the band has won about £5,000 in prize money, not to mention another thousand or two in instruments, cups, and medals. Since 1884 the band has taken part in nearly 200 contests, and carried off no fewer than 131 first prizes.

The conductor, Mr. Alexander (or Alec, as he is more familiarly known) Owen, is a Stalybridge man, but all the men live, and are employed, in the neighbourhood of Bess's. For the most part, they are engaged in bleaching printing, and dye works, and spinning mills one, indeed, being a coal-miner. As is quite natural, the neighbourhood is immensely proud of the men, who, like their keen Yorkshire rivals, the Black Dike Band, are allowed special facilities by their employers for rehearsal, as well as leave of absence whenever it is necessary to go away for contests. Mr. Owen and the players are in the present instance only receiving their out-of-pocket expenses, and have undertaken their Parisian trip purely with the object of helping to strengthen the most excellent bonds now established between the two people.

Hairdressing is an elaborate study in Japan, says the "Liverpool Post," where the style of the coiffure generally indicates the position and age of the lady. Thus girls of eight or nine wear their hair in a bow at the back, wound round with red crape, the front being left loose except for two locks dangling at the side, and the marriageable damsels comb their tresses high in front and arrange them either in the shape of a butterfly or a half-opened fan. A widow looking out for a second spouse twists her locks round a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head, while she who vows to remain faithful to the dear departed cuts her hair short and combs it plainly back without any parting.

"Surrey versus the World" is a cricket match none of us has the pleasure of seeing nowadays. It was a regular fixture when the early English elevens visited Australia, and always drew a large crowd to the Melbourne cricket ground. Surrey supplied the backbone to these pioneer teams six or seven members hailing from that county. These six or seven, supplemented by old-time Surreyites resident in Australia, formed one side; while the remaining members of the Eighth team, plus Australians, and good cricketers, from any part of the universe who happened to be available, contributed the other. Alas for departed greatness! Surrey no longer challenges the world.

Moonlight picnics are a feature of social life in Cape Town, but Mrs. Grundy has not yet given sanction to the custom at home. A few enterprising motorists have however says "Motoring Illustrated," led the way in the provinces where several parties have on moonlight nights met together and driven to picturesque points within reach of their town and held motor picnics by the light of the moon, a circle of cars forming an enclosure and lighting up the camping-out spot and refreshment table with their lamps.

Of late we have read something concerning the threatened revival of the crinoline. What may be termed the "Crinoline Cup Day" at Ascot was on June 11, 1857, when the ladies of the course were hooped and flounced skirts of the most capacious dimensions. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and their two eldest daughters Princess Royal and Princess Alice, witnessed the race, which was won by Lord Zetland's Skirmisher. Their special guest present was Prince Frederick William of Prussia who married the Princess Royal early in the succeeding year.

As every one of Napoleon's soldiers carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack so it might be said to-day that every emigrating Lancashire lad is a possible Prime Minister of some section of Greater Britain. That is the moral to be drawn from the career of Mr. Seddon, whose sixtieth anniversary occurred this week. A native of St. Helens, Lancashire, he emigrated to Australia at eighteen, and found employment in the Government railway workshops, Melbourne. There he remained for six years, when he transferred himself to the newly-discovered goldfields on he west coast of New Zealand. He soon came to the front as a spokesman of the diggers, was elected a municipal councillor blossomed into a mayor, was returned to the New Zealand Parliament twenty-six years ago, has sat there uninterruptedly, took office as Minister of Mines and became Premier twelve years ago. The bluff, energetic masterful Digger Dick is one of the most interesting studies in contemporary personality.

Editors of regimental papers are by no means embarrassed with the number of contributions submitted to them, and they find it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient material to make up each issue. The fact is, Mr. Atkins prefers the bayonet to the pen, and is some what coy when it comes to a question of displaying his prowess with the latter. On one occasion a lance-corporal who had come out to India with a draft of recruits was told by the adjutant to write an account of the voyage for the regimental magazine with the assistance of the orderly-room clerk he acquitted himself of the task in this fashion:—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a draft, consisting of the details mentioned in the margin, left Southampton on the 1st ult., and arrived at Bombay on the 22nd following.—Your obedient servant, J. Jones, Lance-Corporal.

Many people may wonder how it was that so important a measure as that of the Attorney-General in reference to the War Stores Commission should have been brought in without one word of explanation or comment, while Mr. Soares's little proposal for the amendment of the Motor Car Act was allowed to be the subject of debate. The explanation is that the two objects in view were attained under entirely different methods of procedure. A member may present a bill, in which case the questions that it be now read a first time and that it be printed are assumed to be decided without amendment or debate; Mr. Soares elected to proceed under the rule which enables the member who moves and the member who opposes the measure to make a brief explanatory statement.

The following pretty story is told of Mr. J. M. Barrie, the eminent play-wright, and the late Duke of Cambridge, says the "Northern Whig." A short time after the publication of "The Little White Bird" by Mr. Barrie, the scene of which lies in Kensington Gardens, the late Duke of Cambridge, the Park Ranger, sent a charming note to Mr. Barrie expressing his delight in the book, and at the same time enclosing a key to the gate in Kensington Gardens opposite to Mr. Barrie's house in Lancaster Gate, saying he thought it was a most fitting gift for the author of such a delightful book. That the gift was valued is shown by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Barrie are in the habit of using the key and going in the gardens in the summer evenings.

A medical journal has a story to the effect that a woman who was seriously ill awoke on night to find the nurse sitting at the foot of our bed, smoking a cigarette and reading a novel. Greatly startled, the patient raised herself up in her bed and cried out: 'What in the world are you doing, nurse?' To which the nurse, dropping cigarette and novel in amazement, replied: "Good gracious! I thought you were dead!"

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Bay depression has intensified and is likely to move west by north during the day. General rain has fallen on the West Coast and in Chota Nagpur. Light General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Bengal, on the North of the East Coast and in the East of the Central Provinces. Light local rain has occurred in Assam, East of the United Provinces, the Deccan, the interior of Burma and of South India. Hazaribagh and Mangalore report 2 1/2 inches of rain, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Cochin 2 inches, Port Blair, Cherrapoonjee, Ranchi and Mercara 1 1/2 inches, and Hyderabad (Deccan) 1 inch. General rain is probable in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North of the East Coast, East of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. Local rain is probable in Burma, Assam, Behar, the United Provinces, East of Central India, West of the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the interior of South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, Captain R. G. Daggle, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coastports, reports having experienced strong monsoon on the East-Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 30	21 27	21 12	16 64
Wednesday 19th July	0 29	0 43	0 47	0 42
Total	21 30	21 70	21 59	17 06
Total fall to 19th July '04	18 15	21 33	21 29	12 19
Total fall to 19th July '03	07 21	15 93	38 26	13 75

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	18th July and 19th July. Inch.	Cents.
	0	44

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 15th July:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	18 39	Wadhwan	... ...
Panjoo	15 83	Dabhoe	12 6
Vaitarana	13 61	Sevalia	18 89
Palghur	24 75	Godhra	24 23
Ghelwad	13 38	Patri	4 18
Daman	20 77	Limkhera	16 52
Bulsar	13 55	Dohad	11 28
Nausari	14 79	Amargarh	14 60
Surat	10 78	Ruttana	12 33
Kim	12 42	Nagda	8 23
Broach	5 54	Rajpardi	10 53
Baroda	6 44	Bardoli	15 63
Mehmadabad	12 7	Nandbar	8 65
Ahmedabad	7 53	Nardana	9 54
Viramgam	5 49		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation to 19th July.
Bushire	29·487	WSW	7	92·1	78·9	81	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·484	E	9	94·8	8·7·8	....	....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden (20th)	29·76 8	NE	10	95·3	8·3·6	....	....	0·50	+ 0·49
Lahore	29·35	Calm	....	110·8	85·3	04	....	2·74	— 1·39
Sirsa	29·467	WSW	3	102·8	8·0·9	....	....	2·53	— 1·01
Delhi	29·478	WNW	5	96·7	85·7	56	....	0·39	— 3·11
Agra	29·473	SW	5	96·0	8·0·6	....	....	4·10	— 4·26
Cawnpore	29·5·1	Calm	3	93·8	75·3	95	0·3	6·89	— 3·7
Allahabad	29·5·1	SSW	4	92·1	78·0	87	0·80	10·63	— 2·98
Jhansi	29·5·3	WSW	5	95·7	82·0	66	0·1	5·07	— 1·83
Jacobabad	29·413	W	7	10·1·9	83·6	66	....	0·54	— 0·83
Karachi	29·5·0	WSW	15	91·9	81·8	77	....	0·15	— 2·74
Jeypore	29·551	WSW	7	10·3·2	81·6	81	....	0·64	— 7·19
Ajmere	29·5·0	W	14	97·9	85·0	61	....	1·91	— 0·30
Deesa	29·6·0	SW	14	98·1	79·5	69	....	3·88	— 1·39
Ahmedabad	29·6·8	W	5	97·2	80·1	69	....	5·74	— 7·57
Bhuj	29·5·1	NW	19	93·2	78·0	74	....	2·24	— 3·99
Jamnagar	29·6·8	WSW	19	95·1	7·7·2	8	....	2·72	— 1·29
Dwarka	29·6·0	SW	17	87·4	8·3·3	....	....	1·78	....
Rajkot	29·612	WSW	15	97·6	75·7	70	....	2·0	— 1·31
Bhavnagar	29·6·0	W	14	98·6	7·6·6	1	....	0·83	— 6·51
Para.									
Veraval	29·65	WSW	17	85·6	81·3	4	....	4·51	— 4·13
Nowanagar	29·6·0	WSW	10	90·6	7·7·8	1	....	3·35	— 4·13
Indore	29·6·6	W	10	89·6	71·8·0	....	1·25	7·85	+ 3·20
Sangor	29·5·2	WSW	9	9·4·4	73·1·7	4	0·17	5·10	— 12·8
Jubbulpore	29·5·8	Calm	7	86·9	74·6·0	9	0·20	10·

PURELY PERSONAL.

In the Paris correspondence of the "Referee" of last Sunday, I read this paragraph with interest and some surprise: I am sure you were sure Hortense Schneider was dead if you thought of the matter at all, Refereaders. But she isn't and she gave an excellent proof of vitality by being burgled in the course of the week and by catching the burglar. But it is curious, it is not? how a well-known actor or actress will disappear altogether. Think of it! La Belle Hortense, the Paris Nellie Farren of the fifties, the actress who created Offenbach's Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein, La Belle Helene, La Perichole, and these old parts, is still a citizeness of the Gay City. The most beautiful woman of the century to whom our grandfathers have sent bouquets—the dogs!—is now a white-haired old lady living on the road out to Versailles, and called La Marquise de Bionne. She probably felt very much annoyed that burglars should disturb her sweet monotony of life, but we cannot be angry with them for bringing her back out of the past, for they have made us feel twenty-five years younger by so doing.

This is a paragraph which may well bring a flood of memories to those like myself, who were already theatre-goers in the last days of the Empire. I remember Hortense Schneider very well; for her visit to Dublin where I saw her, became something of an epoch in the dramatic life of the city. All kinds of stories had heralded her approach of the naughty things she did on the stage; and so great and genuine were the horror and the fright that the Catholic Archbishop of the period issued a pastoral prohibiting his flock from going to see the accursed play and the perilous actress. The pastoral had some effect, for the houses were rather moderate and, if I remember rightly, Mlle. Schneider expressed her dissatisfaction in characteristically frank terms.

As a young journalist I had to go, and I must confess that I was a good deal shocked now and then by the antics of the Parisian favourite. They would not be though very wonderful now; we have moved forward, or gone backward, a good deal since then; but to Dublin they were very shocking. So much was this the case, that some ladies left the theatre in the middle of the performance, among others—such was the rigid strictness of even theatrical life in Dublin—Miss Annie Parker, who was then the leading lady in the stock company.

My recollection of Mlle. Schneider is that she was not of the wondrous fascination one would have expected from all the glories with which she was credited and all the conquests she was supposed to have made. She was very stout, and even ungainly; looking rather like a frisky matron than the svelte young girl one tomshow or other expected. But her eyes, so far as I could see them, seemed to me very lovely, very blue, very expressive, full at once of fire and dreams. She knew every art, on the stage at least, of the charmer. I can still see her in the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein; it was a revelation in love-making on the stage. And now she is a white-haired old lady and a Marquise!

Man of humble birth, writes a Russian correspondent, who have succeeded in writing their names across the history of their country either with the pen or the sword, as a rule in the course of their upward career cast aside all vestige of their humble origin, but General Linievitch, the old Russian Commander-in-Chief who is now leading the Russian forces across Manchuria, has never succeeded in deceiving anyone as to his birth and parentage. Be it said to his credit that he has never attempted to do so; he is proud to boast that his fathers tilled the soil, and that all his relatives are peasants of the poorest class, living in remote villages in the interior of Russia. The General, indeed, shows his humble birth at a glance, for though erect and commanding in spite of his sixty-three years, his strongly-lined face, his narrow, watchful eyes, embedded in rolls of loose flesh, his grim mouth and truculent jaw reveal the mujik even before his brusque manners and his faulty grammar give the secret away.

The soldiers adore him as one of themselves, and though he finds few friends among his equals in rank, he is generally respected. The "old mujik" is the name by which he is known in St. Petersburg society. "Papa Linievitch" is the affectionate term by which the soldiers refer to him. Kuropatkin, when commanding the army in Manchuria, lived in sumptuous style; Linievitch very frequently sleeps with his men in the trenches, on the grounds that what is good for the soldiers is good for the commander also. When Linievitch was appointed to take over the army in place of Kuropatkin, St. Petersburg society amused itself by ferreting up all the General's past history and some most extraordinary stories crept into circulation. For instance, one tells how the old General turned on the Tsar, when called to the palace to receive some instructions, and told him in language more fit for the steppe than the palace that "children should not interfere with their elders," while yet another recounts how Linievitch, when invited to a dinner-party held at one of the Embassies in S. Petersburg, approached his hostess after dessert and declared that it was the worst dinner he had ever partaken of in his life. Next time, Madam," he concluded, so the story runs, "give me a bottle of vodki and a basin of stchi (cabbage soup), but in God's name do not expect me to eat these mixtures again."

A good tale is going the rounds just now about the veteran cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace, which has the merit of being strictly true. "W. G." has probably been photographed and has given his autograph as many times as most celebrities. At a match the other day a wee maiden approached him with notebook and pencil for his autograph, which was gracefully accorded with the cheery smile and good-natured manner for which the genial old Champion is so well known. At another match a fortnight later, much to his surprise, the same little lady shyly sidled up to him with the necessary documents and the request for his autograph. "But I gave it you only a few days ago," laughingly said the veteran. "Oh!" came the answer, "I changed that one for two bishops." In these days of competition among ladies this young one should not be left far behind.

It was a happy thought (writes an Irish correspondent) which prompted Prince and Princess Oscar Gustavus Adolphus to select Adare Manor, County Limerick, as the scene of their honeymoon. In the days when Norway, Sweden, and Denmark formed one kingdom and were called Scandinavia, these war-like tribes, the Scandinavians, came to Ireland. Limerick was a city with a charter to elect its own mayor ten years before such a privilege was granted to London. It was founded and fortified by the Danes, or Scandinavians, in the ninth century, its first bishop and several of his successors were also Scandinavians, as also were some of its kings. A more beautiful spot than Adare Manor does not exist in Ireland. The castle is a magnificent modern structure. The river Maigue, a tributary of the Shannon, flows through the demesne. Rare shrubs from all climes are to be found here, with the groves of oaks from which the manor and neighbouring village of Adare or Ashdare (fond of the oak) take their name.

Princely hospitality has been the rule at Adare in ancient and modern times. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem had a flourishing establishment in the town during the middle ages, where, according to the rule of their order, all travellers were received with impartial and unbounded hospitality. Legends are rife round Adare of visionary abbots and monks, who at nightfall may be seen at prayer in the ruined, ivy-clad cloisters their former home. So the Royal pair spend their honeymoon amid scenes over which poetry and romance weave stories of the supernatural, and where the past everywhere mingles with the present, as the waters of the Maigue mingle with the Shannon and are borne out to the broad Atlantic, some six miles distant.

Lord Dunraven, who has been so signally honoured by the acceptance of his invitation to the Royal pair is of Oddic descent from Cormac Cas, son of Olliol Olum, Monarch of Ireland at the dawn of the third century. The O'Quins, his ancestors, gave their name to Inch'quin, Co. Clare, one of their former possessions.

I am reminded, writes a correspondent, by the story of Mrs. Gladstone's bewailment over the absence of a pin in her husband's necktie in last week's "M. A. P.," of an occasion when Mrs. Gladstone had cause to deplore the presence of a pin too many. While residing at Hawarden, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had accepted an invitation to stay from Saturday to Monday at a vicarage some miles distant. Aware that the accommodation at the vicarage was somewhat limited, Mrs. Gladstone, with characteristic thoughtfulness, decided to dispense with the services of her maid instructing that "young person" to carefully pack her things and put everything ready to hand. When Mrs. Gladstone, while dressing for dinner in the evening, had put on the skirt of her gown the bodice was nowhere to be found. After an exhaustive search, Mrs. Gladstone came to the conclusion that it had been left behind. However, with ready resource, she draped her shoulders with a black crepe-de-Chine shawl, excusing its presence on descending by explaining that "the evenings were becoming remarkably chilly." When, however, she was being escorted into the dining-room by her host, a titter behind her became so distinct that she asked the cause, and no one joined more heartily in the general merriment than she on learning that the truant bodice was carefully secured, to her skirt by a pin, and was trailing behind her.

GOUT

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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

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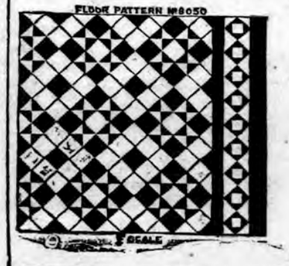

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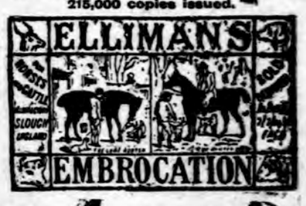

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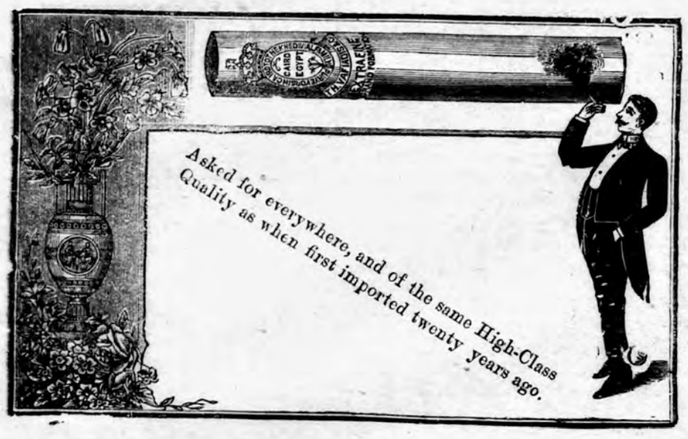

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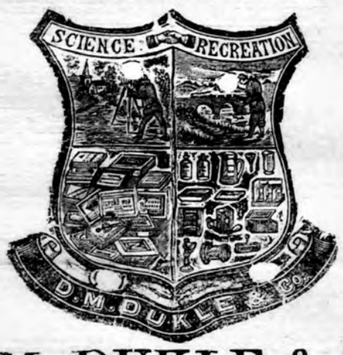

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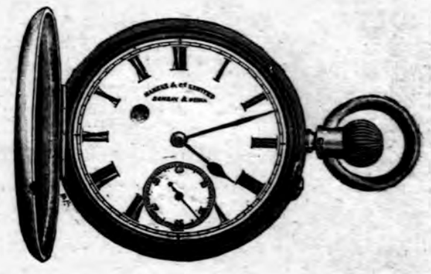

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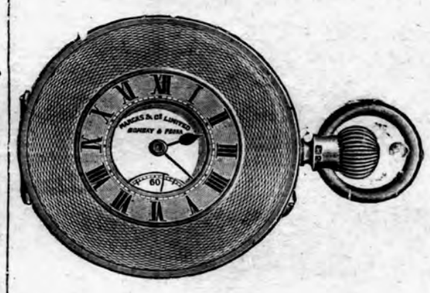

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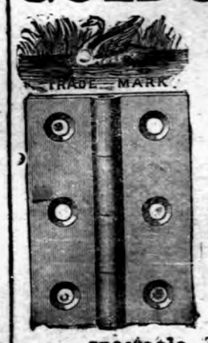

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